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## PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF UNITED STATES TRADE UNJUSTIFIED

Chairman of War Industries Board Declares There Are Opportunities for All in Country as Promising as Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Protests, complaints and appeals for the United States Government to hold out a strong hand to help trade over the rough places of transition from a war basis to peace conditions, are coming in to the War Industries Board in Washington. But, while representatives of the industries of the United States are cordially invited to come to Washington and take counsel with the chairman and other members of the board, they are not encouraged to indulge in pessimistic views with regard to the industrial situation.

"What is this pessimism, what is it founded on?" asked Bernard M. Baruch, the chairman of the board. "I cannot see this country in any such condition as some persons picture it," he added. His faith in the orderly solution of the problems confronting the country is founded largely on his general information concerning the actual facts of the situation; though it is also based upon the fact that so many things have been cramped up in the country for four years that now there is to be an outlet for materials, for energy and for labor, upon the fact that there is every reason to expect a better understanding between employer and employee and the government, upon the amount of work of a public and semi-public nature that will be at once undertaken, and upon the demands of the new industry of shipbuilding in the United States.

Mr. Baruch is not prepared to say at what prices business can be carried on. The laborer will probably get less than he is getting now, but more than he received before the war. Profits are not going to be so big, probably, but they will be substantial enough. If the wages are going to be higher in the country it must be remembered that they are going to be higher in other countries, too. The people of those countries will very likely have to pay more in proportion than will people in the United States. This latter country is rich. Every one but the salaried man has been making money. There is money to spend for everything that the country's manufacturers can produce. What is true is that this country will have to face normal economic conditions, instead of abnormal ones.

It has been suggested that the government should fix prices so as to tide over the industries of the country, but that is declared to be neither possible nor desirable. So far as price-fixing is concerned, producers could get together and fix prices to suit themselves. All that the government has been doing during the war has been to fix maximum prices, but there is nothing to prevent selling under those prices, nothing to prevent buyers from waiting until prices come down. The government is aiding business, not competing with it. Its policy is to interfere with business as little as possible and to let it work out its own problems.

Practically every one now is disposed to go out and work for a profit, and the sentiment is that all such should be let alone as much as possible. While there is, perhaps, a trifle of confusion in the country, yet the country is rich, and men are gradually getting their bearings in the new situation. The business men of the country are, it is felt, too able, too clever, too public-spirited to continue in a confused state. While persons are talking about reconstruction, it is actually going on. The government departments are not going to sell raw materials in competition with producers and manufacturers unless in some cases where they might deteriorate or for some similar reason. Contracts will be finished unless they contain cancellation clauses, in which case they will be canceled and the matter satisfactorily adjusted. The government will, doubtless, be generous; it has no disposition to mulct anyone with whom it has been doing business. Manufacturers are clearing up every day, getting out of the old conditions and into the new; it is now becoming as always a matter for buyer and seller to settle between themselves.

Europe is practically bare; she will have to buy many things in the United States. These countries that have no money will have to arrange for credits. That has always been done and that constitutes a function of the banks. Congress generously appropriated the people's money for war purposes but what is going to be the people's attitude toward the manufacturer. He has had his opportunity; now he must do his part, standing on his own feet. All contracts are to be brought into union on a return that a new policy may be worked out.

Many men will come back seeking adventure in business life to take the place of the adventure they have been having in war. They will be going in all directions looking for new opportunities and putting new initiative and new energy into their work.

The word of the chairman of the War Industries Board to those who incline to be gloomy over the future is that things are never as bad as they look and that there are opportunities for every one in this country as promising as there ever were.

## SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AEROPLANE PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California—Circling over this city, successfully performing every known acrobatic evolution, a fleet of approximately 200 aeroplanes joined in a peace spectacle designed to commemorate the achievements of American aviators during the great war. Mass formation at a height of 4000 feet, depicted the battle flying formation, bombing positions, etc., were carried out with military precision. Acrobatic maneuvers at about 1500 feet included the barrel roll, tail spin, nose dive, half and full loop and the Immelmann turn.

Major Carl Spatz, Capt. France Wilson and Lieut. William Wellman, of Rockwell Field, were the principal spectators, the performers being assisted by Lieuts. Bass, Smith, Watkins, Doolittle and Williams, the winners of the pursuit pilots competition at Ream Field.

The flight was promoted by Col. Harvey Burwell, commander of Rockwell Field, as auxiliary to the Thanksgiving celebration. Practically every officer who handled the controls of the machines was a war-trained pursuit pilot, every state in the Union being represented. As a preliminary in the plaza, the combined bands of the various naval camps joined with that of the battleship Oregon in rendering patriotic tunes.

## LABOR THREATENS REPRISAL MEASURE

Frank P. Walsh, of War Labor Board, Acting as Spokesman, Warns Reactionary Capital Against Proposed Oppression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following the example recently set by Samuel Gompers and other leaders of organized labor who have declared that whatever advantages in the way of wages and hours labor has secured in the emergency of war must be retained, Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, issued a statement to the country on Wednesday night which takes on the characteristics of a challenge and a warning. Mr. Walsh has resigned from his position on the War Labor Board, but he has not been relieved so far, and therefore his statement may be regarded as coming from one who is still an official of the government, as well as a leader of organized labor.

In the statement just issued, and which is probably one of the most singular declarations made by a responsible official in many a day, Mr. Walsh utters the threat that if reactionary employers insist on cutting down wages of labor and extending the hours of work, labor will make "common cause with the farmers and the agricultural laborers, and by peaceful political means take charge of the government and operate it in the interests of the masses."

"The voice of every citizen," said Mr. Walsh, "should be raised in warning and protest against the amazing proposal advanced in certain reactionary quarters that the country's industry should return to the pre-war basis of wages and hours. The man who commits himself to that proposition either has no comprehension of the facts, or he is wilfully placing himself in disregard of every humane and decent thing for which our nation has been fighting on the fields of France."

After a dissertation on the cost of living and proper hours, Mr. Walsh declares for an eight-hour day for every industry and for a minimum wage of 42 cents an hour for unmarried men and 72 cents an hour for married men. He then warns against any attempt to restore pre-war labor conditions and wages, under threat of overthrowing the existing "industrial régime" by "peaceful political means."

"If, however," he said, "certain self-constituted spokesmen of industry (who I refuse to believe typify the enlightened employers of the country) in their fatuous disregard of things that are, insist upon reaction as expressed in their threat of the extension of hours of labor and cutting down of wages and like practices, the industrial workers of the country may take their threat seriously and make common cause with the farmers and agricultural laborers, and, through peaceful political means, take charge of and operate the government solely in the interests of the producing masses, changing our present industrial régime with a thoroughness and swiftness unparalleled in the history of nations."

The intensity of Mr. Walsh's radicalism is well known, but nevertheless the language in which he couched his threats and his warning on this occasion, and at this particular time, is unusually strong.

### MR. ASQUITH'S OPPONENT

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Herbert H. Asquith, Liberal leader and former Premier, will be opposed for his seat at the East District of Fifeshire in the coming elections, by Mrs. George E. Hope. Mrs. Hope is running independently of any party, and one of her planks is a demand that William Hohenzollern be brought to England to be tried for murder.

## FURTHER DISORDER IN NEW YORK CITY

Attack on Woman's International League Meeting by Soldiers and Sailors Leads to Stringent Measures by Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The red flag and the tendency, among American Radical Socialists toward Bolshevism, together with the attitude of the authorities, both civil and military, toward this tendency, continue to occupy a prominent place in the public thought in this city. The scenes of rioting instigated by soldiers and sailors around Madison Square Garden on Monday night, where the Socialists were holding a Mooney protest meeting, were repeated, though on a smaller scale, outside Palm Garden on Tuesday night, during and after a meeting of the Woman's International League, an organization which, since America entered the war, grew out of the New York State branch of the Woman's Peace Party and the American section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, organized at The Hague in 1915.

Mayor Hylan has asked the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding of the third naval district, to make immediate arrangements whereby the soldiers and sailors may be kept under their control while they are in uniform and until they are discharged from the army and navy. The Mayor in his letter said, in part:

"It has now become necessary for me to issue orders to the police to accord the same treatment to the men in uniform as to citizens when they become disorderly and incite riots. The sympathy of the people is with the soldiers and sailors, because of the noble and patriotic service they have rendered; but, until the federal authorities make some other arrangement, the citizens of New York expect the police to deal with the soldiers and sailors the same as any other persons who act in a disorderly and unlawful manner."

Police Commissioner Enright, in a letter to the Mayor, says: "The approaching demobilization in this vicinity presents serious problems. Released from the rigorous discipline which they have been under for varying periods and thrown back on to civil life in large bodies, without restrictions they are bound to respect, or a very definite aim, they promise, unless we receive decisive cooperation from the federal government, to promote serious disorder and make difficult work for the police force of this city. The past two encounters we have had with them invited the same rigorous measures that are demanded in dealing with lawless and riotous elements, whatever their character, and if the use of night sticks, revolvers, or perhaps machine guns, are necessary to preserve the public peace, the police will be compelled to employ them."

Meanwhile the Board of Aldermen, with its six Socialists and one other member opposing, has passed the ordinance prohibiting the display in public of the red flag, the black flag, and any banners, ensigns or signs bearing upon them any inscription opposed to organized government or sacrilegious in its nature or opposed to public morals. And Julius Gerber, secretary of the Socialist Party in this state, is sending a communication to President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels regarding the disorders which the Socialists declare are caused chiefly by soldiers and sailors.

Whereas, on Monday night no soldiers or sailors were arrested for rioting because the police hesitated to take action against them, while the provost guard was on duty elsewhere, on Tuesday night the provost guard arrested two soldiers. Six persons had been badly beaten. Several times the soldiers and sailors rushed the police in an attempt to enter the hall. Reserves were called out. There was at least one instance in which a man not even guilty of wearing anything red was mauled by the soldiers and sailors.

Socialists insist that there is a collision between the police and the service men for the purpose of discrediting them. Mr. Gerber says it is significant that of the few Socialists arrested Monday night none was charged with any violence. "The Zabern incident," he adds, "aroused the entire world because of the attitude of the Prussian Government regarding the right of a soldier to assault a citizen. Has Prussian militarism, exiled from Germany, found lodgment in the greatest city of America?"

The police blame the soldiers and sailors, while Socialist Alderman Lee calls it all "organized rowdyism." An arrangement has now been made by which the provost guard will be notified when service men are causing trouble and the guard will be expected to handle the situation so far as the soldiers and sailors are concerned.

The Woman's International League is composed of a number of well-to-do women, several of whom, including Pauline Angell, Crystal Eastman and Emily Greene Balch, are pacifists. Their meeting was for the discussion of President Wilson's 14 points. One of the speakers praised Bolshevism. The proprietors of the hall told reporters that the woman who made the rental for the meeting asked to have the three United States flags re-

moved from the hall. At the office of the league this was denied. The woman in charge, however, said she was a Bolshevik and had no flag of her own. She did not speak for the organization, which, she said, represented varying shades of radicalism.

Among the seven chief points in the league's program are those insisting upon a "true Wilson peace," and upon the immediate withdrawal from Russia, and as soon as possible from France, of American troops; and "that no part of the American Army remaining in Europe during the peace negotiations shall be used to suppress social revolutionary movements in any country."

The Central Federated Union is holding a Mooney protest parade for Dec. 7. Frank P. Walsh, recently re-signed as a member of the War Labor Board, will speak at a Mooney protest meeting in Cooper Union in December.

## DRASTIC CONTROL OF COAL IS URGED

United States Senate Committee Told Coal Barons and Brewers Dictate Output and Politicians Control the Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The only way in which a shortage of coal can be prevented and a lowering of prices effected, it is now pointed out, is by bringing the coal barons of the anthracite region under some measure of government control. There is no other solution, according to the testimony submitted on Wednesday before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, which is investigating the coal situation.

William Wilhelm, an attorney of Pennsylvania, who has made a special study of the conditions in the anthracite region, told the committee that there would never be a surplus of coal put on the market or a lowering of the prices as long as the brewers and the coal operators continued to control politics and public officials. These two interests, he declared, worked hand in hand, and so absolute is their control that they make and unmake public officials of all characters. The result is, he pointed out, that the officials to whom the duty of assessing taxation is delegated impose heavy burdens on such properties as are not owned by the brewers and the coal barons, while the property of the latter group is assessed as low as one-seventeenth of its value.

The testimony developed that the brewers and the railroad companies control the miners, the small operators, and the prices, while the brewers themselves are controlled by others. "Who controls the brewers?" Senator Reed asked.

"You would put me out of the room if I told you," said Mr. Wilhelm.

"No, indeed," said Senator Reed. "No. Senator Boles Penrose of Pennsylvania," the witness asserted with emphasis.

Continuing his testimony, the witness recommended that Congress should lose no time in enacting legislation which would break up, or bring under control, the coal trust which has for many years dominated the situation. The aim of these barons, he said, is to keep up and maintain prices at all costs, and for this reason to hold large undeveloped tracts of coal lands.

Congress, Mr. Wilhelm said, could easily pass laws prohibiting the large companies from shipping coal in interstate commerce unless they were willing to lease some of these lands to such as were willing to operate them. They are at the present time paying royalties as high as \$1.50 a ton for coal in undeveloped fields, and this enormous royalty is passed on to the consumer. Congress, the witness recommended, ought to bar from interstate commerce any coal on which more than 50 cents a ton is paid in royalty. Congress, he added, should take over some of the land by right of eminent domain, and the very fact that the government held it and could operate it, if necessary, would result in breaking up the existing monopoly.

The anthracite coal situation is regarded as so serious by the Fuel Administration that miners in the anthracite coal fields have been asked to contribute to the war effort on Thanksgiving Day. This will affect about 140,000 men, and it is estimated that a full extra day's work will add about 235,000 tons to the anthracite supply, of which about 140,000 tons would be of domestic sizes.

## STRIKE IN SHIP PLANT VIOLATES AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The strike of several thousand boilermakers at the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, in violation of the agreement with the government and the rules of the council, has caused the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco to take action requiring the Oakland boilermakers Union to show cause next Monday night why it should not be expelled from the council.

One of the grievances in the strike is that the Saturday half-holiday is not allowed, but as this and other matters growing out of the recent Macy award are already under adjudication, the Iron Trades Council has disengaged the strike and ordered the men back to work, which order has not, however, been complied with.

## NOVEL FEATURES OF BRITISH ELECTIONS

Old Party Divisions Cut Across by the Coalition Program—New Reform Act More Than Doubles the Electorate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Nov. 21)—The royal proclamation formally dissolving Parliament will be issued soon. The date for nominations is Dec. 4, for polling, Dec. 14, and for counting, Dec. 30. Thus the general election is an imminent and all-pervading fact.

For the moment, the actual lines upon which the campaign will be fought are still difficult of determination, as is the position in various constituencies. Pending the announcement of the coalition program last Saturday, the attitude of the parties toward one another, and consequently the position in the constituencies were largely in a state of flux. Now the existence of the coalition platform is the central fact of the situation, and the work of adjustment to it is everywhere going forward accordingly. The process is expected to be facilitated by the important speech the Prime Minister delivered at Wolverhampton, and by that of Mr. Bonar Law in his opening address in his new constituency, the central division of Glasgow, so that the issues promise to be clearly presented well before nomination day. Attention is concentrated upon the political grouping which will result.

One great question is whether a rapprochement will or will not be effected between what are now frequently termed Lloyd George and Asquith Liberals, while another is the degree to which Unionist and Liberal coalition candidates will give place to one another in various constituencies.

Regarding the first point, forecasts tend to be colored at present by political predilections of their authors, though perhaps the Manchester Liberal Federation's announcement on the subject may be found to have already provided a key to the situation. That body, which generally ranks as the Liberal headquarters, has announced that the selection of candidates is in the hands of each parliamentary division, and Liberal candidates thus selected will receive the federation's support impartially, whether they be described as Liberals or Coalition Liberals.

As to the second question, the breakdown at Liverpool this week of the efforts to effect a compromise between the Conservatives and Liberals has rendered observers less sanguine of the avoidance of all contests between the two. The problem of the new constituencies, formed as a result of the Reform Act, is pronounced particularly difficult of solution in this connection, so that contests on old party lines may not be entirely eliminated, while three-cornered fights will probably develop where Labor candidates are in the field. Moreover, such innovations as candidates from land leagues, farmers' unions, and cooperative societies, have to be reckoned with, not to mention the untested strength of the National Party, and of the Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors' candidates.

The Labor Party has not realized its original ambition to contest some 400 seats at the next election, following its reconstruction, but may put forward some 250 candidates, concentrating its efforts chiefly upon the new industrial London constituencies and on provincial constituencies now represented by capitalist Liberals. Of the Labor candidates already selected, some 50 are Independent Labor Party representatives.

Continuing his testimony, the witness recommended that Congress should lose no time in enacting legislation which would break up, or bring under control, the coal trust which has for many years dominated the situation. The aim of these barons, he said, is to keep up and maintain prices at all costs, and for this reason to hold large undeveloped tracts of coal lands.

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## DAILY INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 28, 1918

## FLORIDA SENATE RATIFIES PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Florida.—By a vote of 25 to 2, the Florida State Senate on Wednesday ratified the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution. The concurrent resolution was then sent to the House for action.

## STATES' PLANS FOR GERMAN REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

Congress Summoned by Chancellor Favors Strong Republic and Maintenance of Unity of All the German Races

as the national needs are satisfied with regard to the essential plant, this is considered the best thing that can happen. It gives assurance of security, of employment, and payment, and of the balancing of trade.

The term engineering industries is used in its very widest sense to cover the whole range of manufacture in which machinery plays the chief part, not only purely metal trades, but those such as the margarine trade, which depends on the use of machinery. This last indeed is one of the very important industries which war exigencies have now established very firmly in England.

Hitherto all oil-crushing machinery was imported from Germany, and it was for this reason that so many firms, which had factories here, maintained enormous factories in Holland, factories which had been enlarged during the war to meet England's tremendous demands for margarine, when butter was no longer to be had.

Necessity, and the substitution of vegetable for animal fats has so largely overcome the old prejudice against margarine that the demand will be permanent, and all over the country factories have been established which are now supplied with oil-crushing machinery of English make, and work has been secured for large numbers of British people.

A very excellent result of wartime cooperation is that the whole tendency of Great Britain's industry is now towards its organization in groups, each industry forming one group and co-operating in buying, in research, in selling, and even in manufacturing, in a way that would previously have seemed impossible. This is not so much due to war conditions as to the fact that war has shown them the value of cooperation and the methods of the Ministry of Reconstruction encourage this tendency, for the firms all share in the advantages offered by the ministry in the provision of information as to the country's resources, the country's needs, and foreign supplies, and the markets, while this very practical ministry also has a clearing-house for tools, which enables the manufacturer to get the equipment he requires with the least possible delay. It is by the organization of industry on the lines of the Whitley report that the ministry is doing most to clinch the tendency towards cooperation and make it permanent.

Already entering on a new era, Great Britain has no fewer than 60 groups of industries, formed each with a common parliament, either in the form of a joint industrial council, or, where trades are not yet sufficiently organized to form such councils at once, with an interim industrial committee formed on the same lines, to be ready when the time comes to take shape as a joint common council. The immediate demand on the output of these industries is enormous. The orders already placed, many of which have been accumulating for years, represent a greater amount than has ever been known before in Great Britain's industrial history, and enormous new demands are developing. The tremendous development of agriculture in Great Britain will give a great and immediate impetus to the manufacture, not only of ordinary agricultural implements, but of those mechanical and self-propelled machines to which British farmers have not been accustomed.

The making of these last was hastened during the war, when they were so urgently needed to replace hand labor, and when the country was, for an instant almost dependent on hundreds of tractors, that could be brought from America. So far, the British manufacturers have not been quite as successful as those in America, where the widespread use of such machines has enabled manufacturers to standardize them. But that difficulty is being overcome.

Concrete shipbuilding is another war development industry with a great future. Huge works for these have been set up in different parts of Great Britain and an association of concrete shipbuilders has been formed to handle the materials in a cooperative way, and as the building of ordinary ships will be carried on at high pressure, this means employment for a great new army of workers.

The possible and manifold uses of aeroplanes in times of peace have been considered by the aerial navigation and transport committee of the ministry, which realizes that there again the new industry is assured of great opportunities for labor. It may be said that many of these industries are capable of absorbing thousands of women workers; their use will indeed only be regulated by the elasticity of the trade union rules, which are capable of limitless adjustment. One scheme put forward by the ministry, which is in the hands of the coal conservation subcommittee and primarily designed to make possible a yearly saving of 55,000,000 tons of coal, will, if adopted, be put into immediate action, and will have until effect on industrial development. This is a proposal for emitting a service of electricity right through the country with arterial mains distributing power from coal-bearing districts where there has hitherto been a concentration and congestion of industries and making it possible to establish great factories in new areas where work can be carried on at a cost, if anything, less than is at present done in coal districts, and where workers can be housed and do their work under greatly improved conditions. This scheme should indeed not only serve to develop industry enormously, but go far to revolutionize industrial life.

#### Educators on Peace Staff

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Dr. R. J. Kerner, assistant professor of modern European history, and Prof. Manley C. Hudson of the School of Law, both of the University of Missouri, will serve on the staff of the United States peace delegation. Professor Hudson already is in Paris.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Russell & Sons  
The Rt. Hon. Dr. Christopher Addison

British Minister in charge of reconstruction, whose department has taken measures to prepare industries for transition to peace basis.

## NOVEL FEATURES OF ENTENTE SQUADRON BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Continued from page one)

tives, but the latter's ability actually to stand promises to depend very largely on the question of funds. Under the new Reform Act, candidates are required to furnish, on nomination, a deposit of £150, to be forfeited if they do not poll more than one-eighth of the total votes polled. At present the L. P. election fund, for which Philip Snowden is endeavoring to raise £20,000, is given as standing at £3353.

Such for the moment is the general position of parties on the eve of the election, which will be unique in British annals from almost every point of view. First and foremost, old party landmarks and divisions are being cut across under pressure of the problems presented to an electorate face to face with a new era emerging from war; secondly, the first election to be held under the auspices of the new reform act which, becoming law this year, would have been epoch-making in any event; and thirdly, the circumstances in which that election is actually being held still further accentuate its distinctive character.

Something of what the passage of the Reform Act involves may be gathered when it is recalled that it involves a far-reaching redistribution of seats and adds to the electorate not only some 6,000,000 women, but a large fresh class of male voters, composed of men of 19 and upward who have served in the war. The special arrangements being made to enable these and the rest of the members of the fighting forces to record their vote, either in person or by proxy, constitute another feature which will render the coming election unique, as will such secondary war measures as the rationing of candidates with a petrol and paper allowance, and similar innovations.

At the moment, the efficiency or otherwise of the scheme for enabling service voters to make their influence felt, is being subjected to careful scrutiny, for with the number of new electors estimated at 20,000,000, or 2½ times as many as under the old law, it is reckoned that service voters constitute from 20 to 22 per cent of the whole.

Since the recent passage of the bill enabling women to sit in Parliament, the list has grown daily, though at present only a few women have been adopted as official party candidates. These include Miss Violet Markham and Mrs. Janet MacEwan, who will represent Liberal interests, and Miss Mary MacArthur and Mrs. Edward Please, Labor candidates. Meanwhile, Miss Christabel Pankhurst has decided to represent the Women's Party, while Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has come forward as a Labor candidate, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon will stand as coalition candidate for Farnham. Prospects are that nearly 20 women altogether will seek election, and at Bridgeton a woman candidate, the first in Scotland, is already campaigning.

#### Mr. Bonar Law's Address

GLASGOW, Scotland (Tuesday)—(via Montreal)—For the future of the world and for the sake of the nations which participated in the war, it was not less essential now than during hostilities that there should be good feeling among the nations that helped win the war, declared A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an election speech here last night. He emphasized how essential it was that the British representatives at the peace conference should have the support of the whole country and said that 85 per cent of the troops from the United Kingdom would be able to vote in the election.

He said that Great Britain had run great financial risks during the war, adding: "More than once I could only look a week or two ahead. Yet we were right to run that risk, for without success what would have been the use of gold or securities or anything else?"

## PAGEANT OF ENEMY FLEET'S SURRENDER

### In Some Cases Breech Blocks of German Guns Had Been Removed, but British Fleet Was Ready for Instant Action

From the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor aboard H. M. S. Beagle, British battle cruiser, wired cable from The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau. [This dispatch has been delayed in transmission.]

FIRTH OF FORTH, Scotland, (Nov. 21)—Of the spectacle of the surrender of German battleships, battle-cruisers and destroyers to the Allied navies, unique in records of time and struggle, it is difficult to speak. On Wednesday night, the cruiser Cardigan had been sent out in advance to pick up the enemy and lead him in. She was followed in time by a whole fleet of destroyers, an enormous armada in themselves, and in the small hours of Thursday morning, the Grand Fleet left its mooring just below the Forth Bridge, and with the moon obscured by clouds but still in clear light and weather, steamed out toward the open sea. At first in these narrow and for the present highly dangerous waters, it kept in single line and then with ships so close together as to be within comfortable hailing distance, the number of them was yet so great that they made a marvelous chain of steel which stretched for nearly 60 miles.

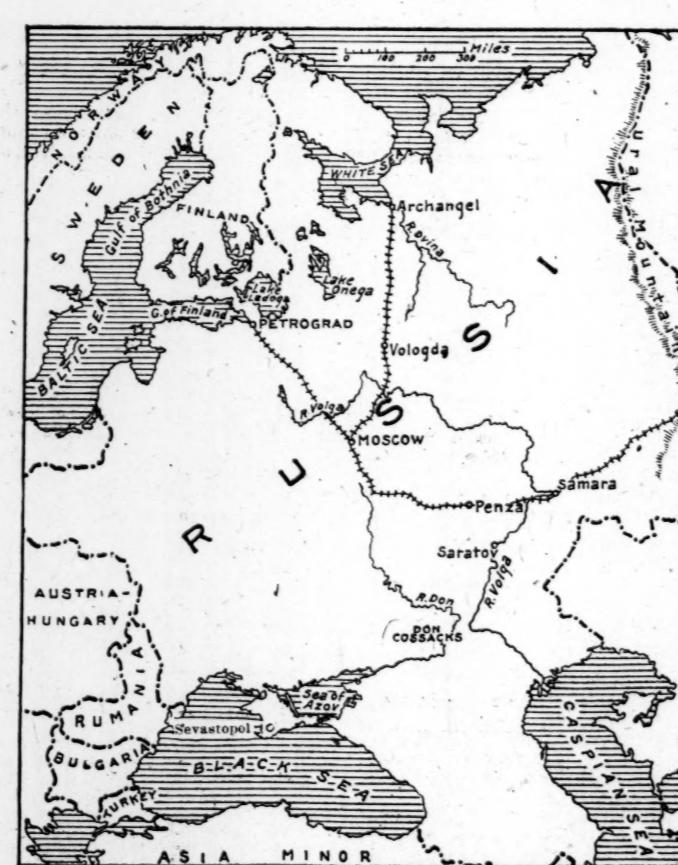
Great black masses of machinery and guns rising like rocks from the water moved along with little noise. As the Firth broadened and there was more sea room, the column divided and ships formed themselves into two parallel lines six miles apart. The light cruiser squadrons headed each of these gigantic files and then came battle squadrons and other squadrons of lighter ships, the Australia leading the line of battleships on the port side and the Lion, scarred by the fight with the enemy she was going to meet in a new way of peace, on the other.

Battleships like the Revenge, Resolution, Inflexible, Royal Sovereign, Benbow, and Iron Duke followed one side, and battleships like the Tiger, Repulse, Renown, Princess Royal and Queen Elizabeth on the other, the last named being the flagship of Admiral Beatty. American vessels made a sixth battle squadron consisting of the New York, Florida, Wyoming, Texas and Arkansas. They were half way down the line on the starboard side and were appropriately accompanied by the French cruiser, Amiral Aube. There were some 40 ships on each side, exclusive of destroyers, with various warship units steaming at fixed positions inside these formidable lines for signal repeating and other purposes. All went out into the North Sea like a gigantic receptacle of steel to receive and cage the rival navy that had challenged it and lost.

At about half past nine the Germans were sighted, being then some 50 miles east of May Island as arranged and following the sprightly Cardiff in a docile manner. Soon they steamed between the grand fleet's lines and at the proper moment all the ships of the latter altered their course by 16 points, turning about so as to accompany the Germans back toward the Firth of Forth, and to maintain the same relative order, but in a reversed direction. It was a sunny morning, the first for nearly a week, and the light gray hulls of the German ships glinted in the distance, while shafts of morning light seemed to focus at points on their sides and make them shine like bronze. The Seydlitz led the line followed by the Moltke, Derflinger, Hindenburg and von der Tann, all battle cruisers and the last named a new vessel making her first extended voyage. Nine battleships followed with the flag of Admiral Meurer flying from the Friedrich der Grosse. One other ship of this class had to be left behind, being unready for sea, while of eight light cruisers that had to follow, the Koeln, as Admiral Beatty was informed by wireless over night, was leaking in all

Credit for Entertaining

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An extraordinary credit of 1,000,000 francs was voted by the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the coming visits to France of royal personages and heads of other states.



Scene of Allied naval operation

Map shows Sevastopol on tip of Crimean peninsula in the Black Sea, for which a British admiral with Allied fleet is reported to have set sail

"PERSHING."

HARWICH, England (Wednesday)—Twenty-seven German submarines were surrendered today to the Allies. This brings the total U-boats turned over to 114.

More U-Boats Surrendered

HARWICH, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the American Navy destroyed 10 U-boats since entering the war. In these encounters, 20 destroyers, one submarine, five yachts and 20 submarine chasers participated.

American Fleet and Thanksgiving

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty has instructed all naval bases to entertain the United States crews in Great Britain on Thanksgiving day. The United States battle squadrons' five ships will be entertained by the five British battle squadrons, while 400 British will entertain 400 American sailors at Funcheon at Albert Hall. Thanksgiving services will also be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields and at Westminster Cathedral.

her condensers and needed assistance. Forty-nine destroyers followed, another one to make the 50 having struck a mine and sunk on the way across.

This was the overwhelmingly impressive and truly awful spectacle that was presented on this November morning when the fleets sailed back to the Firth. After a while the squadrons of the Grand Fleet closed in and divided each of their columns, making two lines on each side instead of one; and at this time, when the Germans were practically inclosed, the combined fleet of destroyers, comprising the 49 Germans and about four times the number of British destroyers, who were shepherding them, presented a sight that admirals and captains of the longest experience declared to be beyond anything they could have imagined and deeply impressive. Veritably the sea seemed swarming with these nimble craft. Two great airships came out and maneuvered over the fleet, and presently some British aeroplanes flew up from the decks of battleships and darted here and there, sometimes skimming close down to the decks of the German vessels.

For the sake of increasing the compactness the Grand Fleet maneuvered again once or twice, and by the middle of the afternoon this wonderful naval assembly had reached a point determined upon for anchorage in.

A number of ships remained for guard, and the rest went farther up the Firth. With the day's great business accomplished, all the battleships of the Grand Fleet filed past the Queen Elizabeth and cheered the admiral. The latter a little later signified this historic order: "The German flag will be hauled down at sunset today and will not be hoisted again without permission." Later he signified, "It is my intention to hold a service of thanksgiving at 6 o'clock today for the victory which Almighty God has vouchsafed His Majesty's arms and every ship is recommended to do the same."

In the dark, British naval officers boarded the German ships for a preliminary inspection. They reported afterward that the German officers seemed intensely depressed, but were quite courteous, that the ships were not as clean as they might have been, and that there were signs of want of discipline aboard. On the other hand, all the conditions imposed by the Allies as to the unmanning of the vessels and their being brought in a defenseless state, appeared to have been scrupulously performed. In many cases, the breech locks of the big guns had been removed and left behind at Wilhelmshaven. It might here be noted that when the Grand Fleet was ready in every detail for instant action, if it had been necessary.

After further inspection has been made, the German ships will be taken north to Scapa Flow in the Orkneys for internment, and the crews will be sent home by transport.

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## BRITISH VIEWS OF WORLD SECURITY

### Mr. Churchill Says Supremacy of British Fleet Would Be Held as Trust for All

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Speaking at Dundee tonight, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said that while he would do everything in his power to make a League of Nations a practical and powerful reality, it would be no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet.

"From the battle of Trafalgar to the end of the Nineteenth Century we were absolutely free at sea," he said. "We were the only nation whose ports were open to the world, whose markets were unrestricted by any tariff and whose coastwise trade was not held as a national monopoly. Even our kith and kin from the United States, whose affection and aid have been so dear to us, never practiced that broad, liberal policy which we, for a century of unchallenged supremacy, have shown upon the sea. Let us be careful not to catch the infection of German ideas at the moment we have defeated the German Army. If other nations of the world are content to allow us to keep the supremacy of the seas without demur, it will be because we hold it as a trust for all."

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 475)

Propagandists Still Active  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor;

Never during the whole period of the war have the pro-German propagandists been more active than since the armistice was signed. All the evidence tends to prove that they are concentrating their efforts on two main objectives: First, to create feeling between Great Britain and the United States; second, to create a widespread but false and misleading sympathy for Germany and the German people—the same German people who celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania. Unless true Americans are more keenly alert than ever, and unless every German lie is nailed and pilloried before the public, there is grave danger that they may succeed in their efforts.

Surprisingly mysterious, the most malicious stories are being circulated about Great Britain. One of the worst is the lie that Great Britain is "making millions of dollars of profit in the price it has been charging the United States for carrying our soldiers to France and England" in English vessels. Nothing could be calculated so effectively to start trouble between the two great nations as this lying charge of profiteering on the part of England.

Just as mysteriously comes the tale that the Australian and Canadian soldiers put up a great fight, but that "the London Tommies were a poor lot." History will nail this lie, but we cannot afford to wait for history now.

I heard this surprising story repeated by a thoughtless American in the presence of an Englishman. If such instances are multiplied, bad blood must be the result.

Another lie is to the effect that France "has been charging the Allies and the United States hundreds of millions of francs rental for the use of trenches occupied by soldiers of the United States and Great Britain in France." And so on and on, with characteristic German thoroughness and twisting and distortion of facts.

All such stories come from "my friend in Washington." The man who repeats them always has a friend in Washington who is very close to the administration." He always has "inside information." He always tells it in a strictly confidential manner. Such a man is no better than the loose-tongued gentry whom Henry Irving Dodge has characterized as "yellow dogs"—meaning careless Americans who thoughtlessly help to circulate German propaganda—gossipy men and women who yearn for a thrill of some sort, even though at the expense of their own country.

Equally insidious is the campaign to create false sympathy for Germany and the German people. In spite of the fact that Germany stole the rolling stock that belonged to France and Belgium, the women of Germany, at the undoubted instigation of the same old German war crowd, now make pathetic appeals to Mrs. Wilson and Jane Addams, asking them to beseech the Allies and the United States not to take back the stolen rolling stock because it will cause the starvation of the women and children of Germany. Nothing is said of the women and children destroyed by German bombs in air raids over England and France!

A pitiless and unceasing dose of the truth is the only safeguard against this more than dangerous propaganda. We must keep wide awake lest we lose the fruits of the great victory.

(Signed) ROBERT H. COCHRANE.  
New Rochelle, New York,  
Nov. 15, 1918

(No. 476)

Vogue of the Cloth Mask  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Early in the fall, our local papers began printing bulletins recording the progress of the so-called influenza epidemic westward. It arrived on schedule time! After it had been for a time in our midst, it began according to the newspaper headlines, to diminish. It was recorded as having a "peak" to attain, after which, it was to be expected that it would subside according to its inherent characteristics. As given out by the papers, this peak had been reached and the diminishing began when suddenly the city of San Francisco was plucked with posters adjuring every one to wear a gauze mask and thereby save his life. A considerable portion of the machinery of the Red Cross was diverted into the making of these masks, while every agency that could be so persuaded was turned into propaganda for wearing them. The Governor and mayors of cities issued proclamations calling upon all "loyal citizens" to wear them, and denouncing those who refused as "slackers" and "willful men."

At once there started a newspaper controversy regarding the efficacy of the measure. Prominent physicians and bacteriologists, as well as many laymen, declared them to be useless unless the germs to be impounded in their meshes were as large as fleas—and even fleas have been known to show complete disdain of any barrier so inadequate as cheesecloth. The people as a whole could not be persuaded to wear the masks. They were uncomfortable, and from every standard theretofore recognized, unclean. After a few moments' use they became odorous and dust-laden. Tobacco users were distinguishable by a yellowish hue which the masks took on, unless changed frequently. Breathing was not only difficult, but the suggestion of strangulation was vivid. In fact "muzzles" and "stranglers" were the current names for them. No promises that they were "99 per cent effective" could inveigle the public to save its life in that particular way. Whereupon they were made obligatory by city ordinance. Ensued an era of the most thorough-going lawlessness ever recorded in the State. A thousand arrests a day in San Francisco was not exceptional, and this, of course, was but a fraction of the total who disregarded or evaded the law, the terms of which specified that both nose and mouth should be covered by four thicknesses of gauze, five by seven inches in size, with tapes at the four corners to be tied around the head and neck. Statistics are unobtainable, but to the casual observer it appeared that not more than a third of the wearers kept both nose and mouth covered, while feminine subterfuges with chiffon and veiling were legion. Handkerchiefs worn bandit-style were also largely in evidence.

But even the Red Cross organization was not adequate to supplying masks for the million or so persons who came under the edict, and the sailors at Mare Island were impressed into the manufacture of them. From this source came an original design, triangular in shape, and sporting but one tape. These at once became vogue, and were disposed of in gross lots, albeit they did not conform to legal specifications, and wearing them was as much of a misdemeanor as wearing none at all. Warnings to this effect were issued from the police departments, with little apparent result. Babies, as a rule, appeared unmasked. Few mothers could bring themselves to smother the little faces in cloth, and it was not an unusual spectacle to see a tightly masked mother carrying a baby who blithely inhaled all the germs in its vicinity.

Another interesting phenomenon was the originality displayed by those smokers who wanted to "eat their cake and have it too," i.e., be law-abiding and smoke at one and the same time. Some burned small round holes just the diameter of a cigarette in their masks, while some resorted to a button and button-hole.

If the intent was to compel the public to wear masks that would prevent the breath from escaping into the atmosphere before it had been filtered through four thicknesses of gauze, it is a generous estimate to say that they were 10 per cent effective. About that proportion probably wore them as intended under all conditions. Nevertheless, from the moment of the passage of the ordinance, the newspaper headlines began to read "Masks prove effective in stamping out epidemic." Nobody could dispute it, for was the epidemic not wanting? And who can say what would have happened if what did happen had not happened?

Interesting, also, was the spectacle of the police courts and jails becoming themselves lawbreakers, for large indoor assemblages were also strictly forbidden. Whereas jury trials were abandoned as being in violation of the law, the police courts became at once congested beyond all precedent. The fines, toward the end, were turned over to the United War Drive, and in some instances were collected by the policeman making the arrest without formality of court procedure.

Taken altogether, the Pacific Coast has just witnessed an opera bouffe that will cause it to weep with chagrin—or mirth—as the case may be, when viewed in retrospect.

(Signed) AGNES M. CLEAVELAND.  
Berkeley, California, Nov. 14, 1918.

(No. 480)

New York Dry Issue  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It would be as false to interpret the defeat of Governor Whitman as a blow to the cause of prohibition, as it would be untrue to regard the election of a Republican Congress as a popular rejection of President Wilson's peace program.

Governor Whitman was voted against by many "boozers" lovers because of his association with the Prohibition Party and his announced advocacy of the endorsement by the New York Legislature of the National Prohibition Amendment. There were, however, thousands of voters favoring a saloonless nation who voted for Governor Whitman's opponent, because they believed that New York State would be more apt to ratify national prohibition if Governor Whitman was retired to private life.

Governor Whitman's method of securing New York's ratification of the prohibition amendment coincided with that favored by the Anti-Saloon League. Both the league and the Governor demanded that the Legislature vote on the proposition without submitting the question to the people. The league officers jumped at the nearest way, and Governor Whitman posed as a Prohibitionist in favoring that way. But the Governor knew, beyond a doubt, that no New York State Legislature would ratify this amendment without previous action by the people, and in opposing the plan advanced by leaders in the Legislature to present the question of prohibition to the electorate, he acted not as an enemy of the liquor traffic, but as the cleverly camouflaged agent of the forces which seek to prevent the inauguration of a popular campaign, which, if commenced early enough, would be certain to result in ratification of national prohibition by New York State within the time limit set by Congress.

(Signed) A. STANLEY COPELAND.  
Rochester, New York, Nov. 16, 1918.

MR. VENIZELOS  
CHAMPIONS GREECE

Greek Premier Says That the Real Greece Was Always With Entente and Was Ready to Assist in Dardanelles Attack

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England—It suffices to meet the Greek Premier nowadays to appreciate the gigantic change which has taken place in the fortunes of war in the Balkan theater. Mr. Venizelos is simply bubbling over with enthusiasm for the future of Greece.

Primarily, he is so enthusiastic concerning the fashion in which Hellas has justified herself, that he will obviously not be content until Greece's part in the war obtains general recognition, and a term is set to the recriminations based on the results of the purely personal policy of Constantine which are still being emphasized in certain quarters.

And it is highly desirable that the Allies should realize that the vast majority of the Hellenes have been solidly with them since the commencement of the war. Indeed, none of the lesser powers have taken so much risk and demanded so little recompense as a condition for their entering into the war. The main facts of the situation can be simply outlined and perhaps they may best be stated in the Prime Minister's own sentiments as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Greece, the real Greece, has always been solidly with the Entente," said Mr. Venizelos. "In the early days of August, 1914, I placed the Greek fleet and army unconditionally at the disposal of Britain and France, and it was not our fault that that offer was not accepted. Again with the full concurrence of my parliamentary majority, I offered our assistance when the attack on the Dardanelles was undertaken. Constantine opposed my policy, practically drove me from office, and appealed to the country. The issue before the electorate was Constantine and peace or Venizelos and war, and much to the discomfiture of the Royalist clique, the nation chose war by an overwhelming majority."

Immediate intervention, however, was not then possible, and no opportunity for useful cooperation arose until September, 1915, when Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria, thus giving rise to cause belli under the Serbo-Grecian treaty. You will remember that I, as head of the government and again with the acquiescence of my parliamentary majority, immediately signed the intention of Greece to proceed to the assistance of Serbia. Once again the will of the nation was thwarted by Constantine. I was unconstitutionally forced to resign for the second time, and, as a protest against this interference with our constitutional rights, my party, and with them the entire nation, abstained from voting at the new elections, so that the continuance of our neutrality was the work of the court and a small coterie of court favorites.

Interesting, also, was the spectacle of the police courts and jails becoming themselves lawbreakers, for large indoor assemblages were also strictly forbidden. Whereas jury trials were abandoned as being in violation of the law, the police courts became at once congested beyond all precedent. The fines, toward the end, were turned over to the United War Drive, and in some instances were collected by the policeman making the arrest without formality of court procedure.

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MR. VENIZELOS  
CHAMPIONS GREECE

be made a subject for examination papers. Dr. Cody received the delegation sympathetically and recommended that a committee of the society present changes in the existing textbooks or outline new ones, and said he would give the matter his fullest consideration.

## DWELLING PLACES

WAR CONDITIONS OF ENGLAND SHOWN

The following article represents in brief outline, an informal talk by William Oxley Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, to the members of the faculty on his return from a two months' trip abroad. Dr. Thompson was a member of a commission from the United States chiefly interested in problems of reconstruction and production.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

While men are still "of the earth, earthy," it seems incumbent upon them to seek out dwelling places. Moreover, they feel it impossible to be content to settle down, as did the ancient cave dwellers, exactly where chance or work leaves them, giving slight heed to the surroundings so long as a shelter of some sort is over their heads. So different are the modern requirements that men will quite complacently make long journeys daily to and from their business, for the mere satisfaction of passing the night and a few hours of leisure amid the scenes of their choice. And so there always prevails the mighty question as to the rivaling charms of town and country dwelling places.

As for me, if I had my way, the city pavements would know me intimately for perhaps nine months of the year. After a summer in the wilds or amid more gentle pastoral neighborhoods, there comes over me a great longing for the haunts of men, for men are supremely interesting. Only allow me to follow my own inclinations in a public park of Paris, in the London "tube," amid the thronged bazaars of Baghdad, atop a Fifth Avenue bus; it remains to be seen what dwelling place to suit every mood; lacking this seraphic state of things, does it really matter where we find ourselves? After all, dwelling places exist far more vitally in thought than anywhere else. I have learned that books and pictures and recollections well enable me to live in whatever place is demanded.

LEADERS OSTRACIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following decision, which has the effect of ostracizing enemy natural scientists, was recently unanimously adopted at Burlington House by the inter-allied conference on the future of international organization in natural science: "If today the representatives of the scientific academies of the allied nations, the statement says, are forced to declare that they will not be able to resume personal relations in scientific matters with their enemies until the Central Powers can be readmitted into the concert of civilized nations, they do so with a full sense of responsibility. The wanton destruction of property, the murders and outrages on land and sea, the sinking of hospital ships, the insults and tortures inflicted on prisoners of war, have left a stain on the history of the guilty nations, which cannot be removed by mere compensation of the material damage inflicted. In order to restore the confidence, without which no scientific intercourse can be fruitful, the Central Powers must renounce the political methods which have led to the atrocities that have shocked the civilized world."

I've been there, of course, often, for weeks and months at a time, but never half long enough; for, so far, some duty has always snatched me away. When dull routine keeps me away from my chosen habitat, I often amuse myself by deciding in which part of the great city I would live if I could.

At first, because of the glamour

over the name, Park Lane sounded very magnificent; but, upon acquaintance, that speedily took its place among the negligible, as did also Grosvenor Square and the greater part of fashionable Belgravian and Mayfair.

One of my first loves was quaint old Queen Anne's Gate, its dear, prim red-brick fronts facing a little square at the very edge of St. James's Park; but then came the reluctant realization that, in all probability, I should not be able to measure up to the necessary Eighteenth Century reserve suited to the setting. Later, veering to another extreme, I came to admire Chelsea, as do the artists and the maidens, in various branches of thought and labor. To live along by the river, amidst the haunts of great from Sir Thomas More and Sir Hans Sloane down to George Eliot, Whistler and Carlyle, seemed to fulfill my loftiest aspirations until I discovered the little winding back streets, just out of sight of the great gray, misty Thames, the mysteries of which are ever around the corner, awaiting exploration.

For a time, I pictured myself established in a certain tiny house in Glebe Place, with a view of that superlatively picturesque relic of Henry VIII's hunting lodge. Sometimes I wanted to join the great in the vicinity of St. James's Palace; Cleve-land Row, Ambassador's Court, St. James's Square, all were vibrating with insistent memories. But even so I must understand that such localities are not for him.

Sometimes, when I am busy over my work, there comes to me the vision of a certain drab corner, in a particularly drab part of London. There is a pharmacist's shop and an upholsterer's. I think, past which trail day in and day out, the customary procession of plodding pedestrians, honking motors and whistling butchers' boys. It would be hard to conjure up a more ordinary street corner. But I know with odd clearness that, over these shops, there is a certain little flat, with flower-decked windows, high enough up to catch some rays of the late afternoon sun; to enhance this sunny effect, behind the blinds there is a sweet glimpse of some fluttering cherry-colored silk hangings. The joy of living there, above the street life of London's humdrum quarter, standing by those windows and gazing out upon the street and its activity, would suffice.

The serious reconstruction problem in France is the rebuilding of the devastated villages, that bit of country within the city—green lawns with tennis courts, laughing children playing games and riding their ponies up and down what, without too much stretch of the imagination, one might call a lane, compact, neat, respectable, but comfortable little dwellings, all facing inward in the direction of the leafy square, their backs resolutely toward the thundering Kensington High Street, only a stone's throw away. Few who are not true Londoners know it; only one novelist, to my best knowledge, has ever had the good sense to put it into a quaint and delightful recital of the happenings of the dwellers in a certain city square. There it remains, reposefully, almost a rural retreat for the city dweller, within the limits of the city itself.

Other rosy dream dwellings pass through my thoughts at leisure times.

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The serious reconstruction

## ARMED CAMPS OF AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS

Report to Colonel House Shows Need of Relief Committees to Combat Lawlessness of Hordes of Prisoners and Deserters

PARIS, France (Nov. 22)—A detailed account of conditions in southeast Europe, where the presence of Austrian Army deserters who have established themselves in fortified camps in various districts, as well as of hordes of released prisoners, has created a dangerous situation, is given in the report recently prepared for Col. E. M. House by William J. Rose, an agent of the Slovene Government, now in Laibach, and of the Polish Provisional Government in Austrian Silesia. He suggests various measures to avert Bolshevism, which he affirms is the danger threatened by the conditions he describes.

"Three special factors have arisen in the past six months, two of them in the past month, which have brought on a condition of things comparable only with the terror of the French Revolution.

"First, the forming of smaller or larger bodies of deserters from the Austrian armies into what seems to be known as German Guards, who have established themselves in fortified camps in almost every part of southeastern Europe. This began in the spring, as soon as the men could live in the open, and had reached by September such dimensions that their numbers were reckoned at a round million. They wear Austrian uniforms and are provided almost throughout with counterfeit certificates of furloughs. They maintain a sort of discipline among themselves, and by their attitude to the existing government found enough sympathy among the peasantry to be able to get food for a kind of maintenance. The robbery of trains and army storehouses and every kind of pillage of military supplies helped them to maintain their position.

"Second, the disaster which came a month ago to the Austrian armies on the Italian front set upward of 1,500,000 disgusted, demoralized, as well as hungry, disappointed and beaten troops free from the discipline of 4½ years. These men renounced at once all control on the part of their officers. They carried their rifles, but on being loaded into the cattle trains waiting for them at either Klagenfurt or Laibach, they had to leave their arms behind, and, ipso facto, threw off all restraint. They have to pass through one, two, three or four belts of hostile territory, according to whether they are Germans, Czechs, Poles or Ruthenians. Long before they reach home they take to plundering.

"Thirdly, when the Central Empires concluded with Russia the treaty of Brest-Litovsk they at once began to get their prisoners home from all parts of Russia with which they had railroad communications. But not a single train of Russian prisoners was allowed to return from Austria or Germany. At least 2,000,000 Russians were forced to remain working on farms or in factories under hard conditions with little food and no kind of Christian treatment. As soon as the crash came, Austria began to let loose untold thousands upon her eastern boundaries. Where they were not let loose they broke out themselves, and began to march to the nearest main stations for Russia. Germany soon followed her example. Things would not be so bad if the prisoners' trains were run to the Russian boundary. At the best they are run to the Vistula, which means that for the third time in this war unhappy Poland is overwhelmed with an army of invasion.

"Central Europe is today," added Mr. Rose, "like a great mansion or château which has changed hands and is being rebuilt from top to bottom to suit the new owners."

He suggests among other things that the American Government establish consulates or missions in numerous centers and also advisory or relief committees, as well as undertake a general campaign of enlightenment to be carried on indefinitely by the press and on the platform, to prepare the peoples for the drastic changes the war has brought about.

## AIR DEFENSE FOR AMERICAN COASTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Nov. 22)—The Navy Department's program for making permanent the 21 coastal air defense stations planned for the war was explained to the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday by Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of Construction, who asked that \$55,769,000 be provided for this work next year. Squadrons of fighting aircraft of every description will be included in the equipment for stations along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific and insular possessions.

New stations, Admiral Taylor said, are to be erected on the Maine coast between Portland and Rockland and also at Narragansett Bay, New York, Port Arthur, Texas, San Francisco, Seward, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Virgin Islands, Guam and in the Canal Zone. Stations are now under construction at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, Brunswick, Georgia and Galveston, Texas, and others have been completed at Chatham, Massachusetts, Rockaway, Cape May, Miami and Key West, Florida, San Diego, California, and in the Canal Zone.

In a general discussion of plans Admiral Taylor said the fastest airplane in the world was built in the United States. This machine, known as the Kirkham triplane, developed a speed of 160 miles an hour and experiments are contemplated to see if

it cannot do better. Captain Steele of the Naval Aviation Bureau told the committee that coastal stations operated by the navy in foreign waters had been discontinued. American machines abroad will be sold and the engines of those for which there is no demand shipped home.

Since the signing of the armistice, aviation contracts amounting to \$36,000,000 had been canceled, Admiral Taylor said. Captain Steele stated that about \$90,000,000 of the \$220,000,000 appropriated for naval aviation would be returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

## GOVERNMENT PLANS FLEET PURCHASE

Probable Taking Over of Ships of Mercantile Marine by the United States First Step in Actual Federal Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Nov. 22)—Varied comment is being passed on the offer of the United States Government to purchase the fleet of 83 ships from the Mercantile Marine Corporation for about \$90,000,000, as announced by Bainbridge Colby of the United States Shipping Board. Negotiations for the control of the fleet have been under way for some time, it having been understood until a week ago last Tuesday that the British syndicate which had made an offer would obtain possession of the tonnage, but on that date it was made known that the government of the United States was opposed to its transfer to British ownership. This came through William G. McAdoo, but it was known that Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, and other officials, were in accord with him on the subject.

Among the criticisms of the government's action, an article appeared in a Washington afternoon newspaper on Wednesday stating that President Wilson did not approve of the action. As a matter of fact, however, the statement of the United States offer was not given out until after a lengthy conference with the President on Tuesday evening. The offer of the British syndicate had been conditioned on the approval by both the British and United States governments, and when the United States withheld its approval, the scheme fell through. It was felt that an ownership which had so long been held in this country, and during which so much important tonnage had been carried, and at such a time as the present shipping conditions present, should not pass out of American hands. The statement made by those opposed to the plan that the greater part of the boats were too old and dilapidated to be worth the money offered for them, is said by officials to be based on ignorance.

The vessels aggregate 730,000 gross tons, or, in their deadweight equivalent, about 1,000,000 tons. The most important ship is the Olympic, but there are other large vessels which have been engaged in the trans-Atlantic service.

This action is regarded as of unusual significance, because it is the first important step toward government ownership. For that reason probably much opposition will develop. On the other hand, those who have advocated the building up of a merchant marine in this country commensurate with its shipping and foreign trade will welcome this addition to the efforts being made in that direction by the United States Shipping Board.

If the Mercantile Marine Corporation should not accept the offer of the United States Government, it will continue to operate under its present conditions, but there seems to be no doubt as to its acceptance of the terms.

## KING GEORGE LEAVES LONDON FOR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—King George, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, left London today for Paris. The royal party was greeted by large crowds at Victoria station at the time of their departure.

The answer to Bolshevism, the unsatisfied workman, he declared, and with a larger body of satisfied than unsatisfied workmen in America, he had no fear of the outcome.

Today, in Russia, said Professor Dennis, from 75 to 85 per cent of the people are against the present Bolshevik Government. It is only because the Bolsheviks have the sources of power, control of the banks and munitions, that the people do not overthrow them. The middle class people of Russia figured wrongly and expected the conditions in Russia to right themselves in a few weeks, and when they woke up they found it was too late.

When the revolution took place in Russia there was one week of rejoicing, Professor Dennis stated, and then with Lenin and Trotsky as leaders, Germany sent thousands of workmen to spread Bolshevism. No one was found in Russia equal to the task of coping with it. Professor Dennis said he did not believe that Lenin and Trotsky sold out to Germany, but he said he thought that they not only intended to establish Bolshevism in Russia, but all over the world. These men, he said, were the leaders of international socialism.

Today, in Russia, there is unutterable chaos, Professor Dennis continued, and everywhere the peasants are fighting the Red Guards. When the Bolsheviks gained the upper hand the workmen took charge of the factories, and one large implement con-

## NATION WARNED BY BOLSHEVIST ACTS

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton Says Bolshevism Is Socialism Run Mad—He Would Curb Those Who Aim to Mislead People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"The outbreak of Bolshevism should act as a warning to all nations," declared Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, treasurer of Constantinople College, student of international affairs and an exponent of the World Court League plan. Asked for an impartial statement on the apparent Bolshevik tendency among American Radical Socialists, Dr. Dutton said to this bureau:

"The young should be taught to appreciate justice and honesty, and capital and labor should seek to establish on a firm footing such relationships and agreements as will promise domestic peace and good feeling."

Dr. Dutton said he believed firmly in free speech, but he thought irresponsible demagoguery, in some instances amounting to downright malicious intent to mislead the people, ought to be curbed. He was not prepared to say just how this should be done. He thought perhaps conscientious objectors had been dealt with a little too severely in this country, but at the same time a determined effort had to be made to silence false leadership, those who would entangle the people in the meshes of Bolshevism.

Dr. Dutton thought capital should do its full part toward cooperating with labor for the common good. The end of the war had ushered in a period of social readjustment, and it was wise for every interest concerned to face the problems of the hour with the interests of all at heart.

"Bolshevism," said Dr. Dutton, "is socialism run mad. It is not strange that in Russia, where there is so much of ignorance, and where the people have been oppressed so long, the worst elements of society should come to the front. As a result of the revolution, some of the leading Bolsheviks have either been exiled in Siberia, or compelled to live outside their country, and these have nursed their wrongs and the wrongs of society in general, until they have been embittered, not only toward the ruling classes but toward the possessors of wealth. In any form, the dominant force in Russia today seems to be an unbridled selfishness and greed which is entirely unrestrained, and is ready to commit all kinds of crimes for the sake of loot. It is, indeed, a terrible situation. Many people are being murdered, and numbers are stripped of their property; many who were well-to-do yesterday, are beggars today. It is necessary that civilized nations should understand the situation so that they can overpower this evil and help the better elements in Russia to organize a good government."

The rule also contains strict regulations as to the securing of permission to hold meetings of any kind in school buildings. Applications for meetings must be approved by the superintendent of schools. Applicants for the use of school buildings must, in the case of lectures or entertainments, file the names of the lecturer, the subject of each lecture, the character of the entertainment, and the object of the meeting. The amendment, which is intended to prevent the holding of these meetings, contains a clause which reads as follows:

"Public school buildings may be opened after regular hours to individuals or organizations for such purposes, not in conflict with nor opposed to the established principles upon which the governments of the State of Illinois and of the United States of America are based, as have a distinctly educational value; the questions of whether a proposed use of school buildings has an educational value, and the purpose is not of the proscribed character, are to be determined by the superintendent of schools."

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## EFFECT ON LABOR OF GOOD HOUSING

One of the Questions Considered at National Housing Conference in Boston—Three Days' Sessions Grew in Interest

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Good housing was declared to be essential to labor contentment by Capt. Boyd Fisher of the employment management division of the United States War Industries Board at the final session on Wednesday of the National Conference on Housing in America.

The conference during the three days' session discussed the housing problem from all angles and with such enthusiasm that the attendance at the final meeting was even greater than at the initial gathering on Monday. Many of the delegates were not content with the formal sessions, but held impromptu gatherings for the consideration of local problems and various phases of the work of the organization not covered through lack of time.

Secretary Lawrence Veiller of New York declared that the work of the association of the past year, culminating in the three days' conference in Boston, would be found to be of great value in the reconstruction period not only of the United States and Canada, but in other parts of the world. He considered the session in Boston as one of the most prolific in practical ideas since the association was organized in 1912.

In dealing with the necessity for good homes within reasonable distance of employment, Captain Fisher reported briefly on conditions which have prevailed during the past year in many of the industrial centers of the United States. In some instances he said the labor turnover amounted to 50 per cent in a single month, or at a ratio of 600 per cent for the year. The turnover, he explained, represented the percentage of shift in the labor in a single plant, it being estimated that in each case where a new man is engaged to fill a vacancy, the expense involved is \$40.

Plant after plant reported that much of the labor unrest was due to discontent with facilities afforded for good homes. In several cases the federal authorities were asked to consider the situation as a pressing emergency, and to put up temporary buildings, until more substantial structures could be built, in order that the output of the plant might not be affected.

Before leaving the city, many of the delegates visited the thickly settled districts of Boston and inspected the so-called Morton Street area in the North End section, where many buildings have been replaced by a playground and better-equipped edifices.

## SYMPATHY DENIED TO GUILTY GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Under the caption, "Retributive Justice for Germany," the Masonic Chronicle of this city says editorially: "Some Masons are urging that, now the war has ended, the fraternal mantle of charity and brotherly love should be thrown over all of Germany's sins against God and humanity. Sentimentalists view the situation only from a humanitarian standpoint, but war's penalties lead the way to contrition and reform. The worst war on record was brought about by men whose thirst for power led them to deeds too revolting and terrible to detail, and they should not now expect the 'glad hand' given penitent school boys. A people that has committed indiscriminate murder, engaged in wholesale robbery of food from women and children and that has pressed down misery upon millions cannot now hope for any great wave of universal sympathy. Germany has expressed no sorrow for the war she caused. She is sorry only that she did not win and that her people are now suffering the consequences of ignoble defeat. It is the whine of the unrepentant bully. But her sympathy offensive will fail."

## RECIPROCAL PLAN OF TARIFFS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Because the German collapse came several months earlier than was expected the Social Democratic League of America has found it necessary to modify its position on governmental cooperation in international trade, transportation and finance. When the draft of the new text has been approved by the National Executive Committee it will become a part of the league's program on "Social Reconstruction After the War."

As a partial solution for the much discussed free trade question, an international tariff commission, as a means of establishing and maintaining a reciprocal system of tariffs, based upon the maintenance of living standards for wage workers in importing and exporting countries as well as uniform price for home and foreign markets, is proposed.

In the revised statement the committee attempts to show that international cooperation in trade is quite distinct from purely national protection or free trade, because it is in no way desires to exclude foreign-made goods nor to establish foreign markets by means of cheap import labor, raw materials and food, as is carried on by free traders everywhere. According to the committee's report absolute protectionism restricts international trade and sometimes produces commercial wars.

"Checking international trade means the checking of the greatest force that is drawing the nations together economically, also giving rise to jingoism

of the most menacing sort," said William English Walling, secretary of the league. "Protectionism is an institution under which the home consumer is made to pay a high price subsidy to the manufacturer so as to enable him to export the same commodity and sell it at a much lower price than the foreign market."

"National free trade by depriving the nation of bargaining on maximum and minimum," continued Mr. Walling, "makes it impossible for the nation to join in an international system of tariff treaties so long as important nations still maintain tariffs. Yet the absence of a system of commercial treaties lowering tariffs between the great industrial nations means the continuation of commercial hostility and its dangerous intensification when governments themselves become the competitors, as will increasingly occur after the war."

Mr. Walling's statement maintained that the United States has no right "under a false banner of free trade" to prevent backward nations like China, India or Russia from a reasonable protection for their industries.

## VIIEWS ON FUTURE OF THE RAILROADS

Chicago Financial Leaders Favor Continued Operation by the Government and See Probable Failure Under Private Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Much interest has been aroused in Chicago by the statement here on Tuesday from J. J. Mitchell, one of the most prominent bankers in the city and a director of the Pennsylvania and three other railroads, that he favored continued government operation of the railroads and held a return to private control impracticable.

Mr. Mitchell is president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. His statement was followed on Tuesday by an interview in one of the Chicago papers with Frederick H. Rawson, president of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Rawson was quoted as saying that he did not see that the railroads could be taken back under private management "with any prospect of successful operation under conditions like those that formerly prevailed." At the same time, D. R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, a well-known figure in the western banking world, disagreed.

In the statement that started the discussion, Mr. Mitchell said: "Under present conditions it would mean almost bankruptcy for a number of lines to be given back to their owners. The government, with its credit behind the properties, could borrow money at 4½ per cent against the present charge of 6 per cent. The government alone can regulate wages and raise or lower rates in accordance with what it may deem fair dealing. The roads tried for years to advance rates to a point adequate to meet increasing expenses, but were unable to do so, and only the taking over of the properties last year and the government's increase in freight and passenger rates saved the roads from bankruptcy."

The government has substantially nullified the Sherman law, and, through its pooling arrangements, or what amounts to the same thing, can save expenditures that the private corporation could not under existing laws. The government can economize in the use of terminals, the routing of freight and passengers, and secure the best economic results, if those who direct the policies are willing and competent to do so. Private owners could not do these things."

ROMAN CATHOLICS  
ASK FREE IRELAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Phelan of California presented to President Wilson on Wednesday a petition from the priests of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco asking the President's support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation.

Signatures heading the list included those of the Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco; the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Bishop of Sacramento; the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and the Rev. A. J. McMahon, Provincial of the Dominican order.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to Nov. 11 numbered 39,766, the Admiralty announced today. In addition, 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats were lost while pursuing their ordinary vocations as a result of enemy action and 325 were taken prisoner.

TEXAS DRY TEST CASE

AUSTIN, Texas—The Attorney-General's motion for a rehearing in the state-wide prohibition test case was overruled by the Court of Criminal Appeals on Wednesday. With the issuance of the court mandate which, if custom is followed, will be on Friday, the last step will be taken and the Prohibition Act will be declared unconstitutional. Judge Prendegast dissented.

PEACE LEAGUE CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The state convention of the North Carolina branch of the League to Enforce Peace will be held in Raleigh on Dec. 3. Governor Bickett will appoint county delegates, and it is expected that he will be one of the speakers. The principal speaker from outside of the State will be James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany.

## PRESIDENT WILSON AND EUROPEAN TRIP

Chief Executive of United States Not Conscious of Any Constitutional Provision to Stand in Way of His Proposed Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson is not disturbed in the least by the question raised on Tuesday night by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, in a speech in New York, to the effect that the Vice-President, Thomas Riley Marshall, would be called upon to assume the reins of the presidential office during the absence of the President in Europe.

The President is conscious of no constitutional provision which will prevent his performing the legal functions of his office, even though he may be without the territorial bounds of the United States.

### Status Is Questioned

George W. Wickersham Doubts Propriety of President's Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The propriety and legality of President Wilson's plan for directing the affairs of the United States Government by wire while he is absent in Europe have been called into question by George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General of the United States during the Taft administration. Mr. Wickersham believes that the responsibilities of the presidency fall upon the Vice-President as soon as the President leaves the United States.

Mr. Wickersham, before the Council on Foreign Relations, read a paper reviewing the question, declaring that if the President is out of the country it requires little argument to demonstrate that he would be unable to perform certain duties which are peculiar to his position, such as the exercise of the veto power, the right to adjourn the Senate and House in case of a disagreement between them, and duties and rights of similar importance.

### Present Program Upheld

W. H. Taft Is Quoted as an Authority in Defense of Wilson Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Apropos of President Wilson's contemplated visit to France, it is now recalled that former President William Howard Taft took the ground, in an address delivered at Columbia University, New York, in 1915, that the President might leave the country and continue to discharge the duties of his office.

Mr. Taft made the reference to the Executive's leaving the country in one of a series of lectures which he delivered on the general subject of "Our Chief Magistrate and His Power," under the George Blumenthal Foundation. These lectures were later published in book form. Mr. Taft's allusion to the President's freedom of action occurs on page 50 of the printed work. Mr. Taft says on the point:

"There is an impression that the President cannot leave the country, and that the law forbids. This is not true. The only law which bears on the subject at all is the constitutional provision that the Vice-President shall take his place when the President is disabled from performing his duties. Now, if he is out of the country at a point where he cannot discharge the necessary functions that are imposed upon him, such disability may arise, but the communications by telegraph, wireless, and by telephone, are now so good that it would be difficult for a President to go anywhere out of the country and not be able to keep his subordinates in constant information as to his whereabouts and his wishes."

### Censorship to Be Relaxed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At President Wilson's personal request the British and French governments will relax all censorship on news dispatches coming to the United States on the subject of the Peace Conference.

It was officially announced on Wednesday that dispatches to United States newspapers informing them of the progress of the peace negotiations would take second place only to official government business. Under the government's newly acquired control of the cable lines, official business will come first, then news, and then mercantile business.

### TENTATIVE DATE FOR BERGER TRIAL IS SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Judge K. M. Landis, in Federal Court here on Wednesday, tentatively set Dec. 4 as the date of the trial of Victor L. Berger and four other Socialist leaders indicted last February. Seymour Stedman, a Chicago attorney who is a member of the Socialist Party National Executive Committee and at the head of the party's legal work, asked a delay to take care of the Debs case, coming before the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 6. The judge asked the district attorney to see whether federal officials could secure a postponement of the filing of legal papers in the Debs case in order to let him proceed with the Berger trial.

Both Mr. Stedman and C. F. Clyne, district attorney, told the judge on Wednesday that they expected the trial to last about eight days.

The hearing on Wednesday was on a bill of particulars filed by the de-

fense. Mr. Stedman asked that the government particularize as to times and places of speeches which the prosecution will use, and also specification of the dates of periodicals to be cited by the government. Judge Landis denied the motion as to the periodicals, but ordered the district attorney to give the information asked about the speeches. The Judge said he thought it fair that a man should know in advance, if he had been making a number of speeches, which speech was questioned.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS AND PEACE TABLE

Anti-Saloon League of America Sends Protest to President Against Possible Selection of Labor Leader as a Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of this State has sent to President Wilson a protest against the possible selection of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as one of the American representatives at the peace table. The league speaks of an organized propaganda in the press for the appointment of Mr. Gompers, and says:

"As representative of the prohibition forces we have never even contemplated any request, as such, for a seat at the peace table, but we insist that the brewers and liquor interests generally shall not be so represented under labor camouflage."

The message does not admit acknowledgement of the valuable services performed by Mr. Gompers during the war, but says that "the impression he fostered that labor would rebel if prohibition were adopted was a slander upon American labor; and his activity in behalf of the brewing interests which have been exposed as supporters of German propaganda and which have hindered the preparations of this country for war, have offset the commendable things he has done."

The message declares that any representative of labor at the conference should be one who does not antagonize the conscience, character and intelligence of the American people, upon the liquor question, "as disclosed by the states that have adopted prohibition and by the certainty of ratification of the federal prohibition amendment."

It is pointed out that questions of grave importance, "such as the protection of native races from alcohol and the safeguarding of commercial treaties in such manner as to preclude their utilization to balk the moral convictions of the people of various nations, are to be settled," and the league insists that no man so closely allied with an interest which is not only vicious, selfish and destructive but which has even made common cause with the enemies of the country can fairly be regarded as a representative American.

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The festival of Chanukah commemorates the victory of the Maccabees over King Antiochus, oppressor of the Jews and the protagonist of Syrian kultur. This year the festival also marks the first anniversary of the re-capture of Jerusalem by the British.

ORCHESTRA IS CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENT'S TRIP

GREAT LAKES, Illinois—The Great Lakes Quintette, a sailor orchestra, has been selected by President Wilson to furnish music on board the presidential ship and in Paris during his trip abroad. The orchestra is composed of five well-known musicians who enlisted at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and have been touring the country for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. They are John Doan, organist in residence at Northwestern University, Chicago; Carl Faushauer, violinist of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; Herman Felber Jr., member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and the Berkshire Quartet, New York City; Walter Brauer, Jersey City, cellist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Robert Dolejsi, violinist, Chicago, and the second American to receive the Royal State Diploma at the Vienna Conservatory of Austria.

SHOP COMMITTEE RECOGNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Employees of the Atlantic Works in East Boston, numbering about 600, left their work on Wednesday because of the refusal of the company to recognize their shop committee. The strikers are machinists and engineers, and on Friday a meeting of their union is to discuss plans for a general strike affecting 2500 workmen. The company claims that the committee was not properly elected, the election having been held outside of the plant. The men contend that this election conforms with the ruling of the War Labor Board.

DRY UNITED STATES  
BY JAN. 31 FORECAST

Anti-Saloon Leader Believes That Act of President on Prohibition Will Be Followed by Ratification of Federal Amendment

of the Canton régime for recognition as a belligerent.

These representatives, who claim to be the duly accredited spokesmen of a de facto government, are Eugene Chien, a Canton editor, and T. C. Quo, formerly secretary to Wu Ting Fang, once Chinese Minister to America. So far they have been unable to obtain an appointment with Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State.

The memorandum states that the Canton Republican Government controls the Chinese Navy and has a standing army of 200,000, and is unable to blockade the ports of the Peking Government only because of control by international powers of the ports of entry.

It asserts that the Canton authorities represent two-fifths of the Chinese population, and that the present authorities at Peking are usurpers of power in much the same fashion that Huerta seized authority in Mexico.

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## ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUCE BY GERMANS

Rumanian Government Protests Against Pillage and Destruction With Which It Charges the German Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is reported from Jassy that the Rumanian Government has protested against the violation of the armistice treaty by Germans. Pillage and destruction follow in the wake of the German re-treat.

Polish Reports of Outrages

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—(Hans)—Reiterated reports of outrages by German soldiers in eastern Poland have been received in Polish circles in Switzerland.

The troops are looting and burning all along their way and treating the inhabitants cruelly, it is declared. Strong protests to Warsaw have been sent from the affected region.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM IN FRANCE

Situation Declared to Have Become Grave, Due Largely to Methods of Traders—Municipal Action Recommended

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It may be agreed that on the whole, Parisians have done bravely and well as regards the severe food difficulties with which they have had to contend for some time past. Doubtless, in his genial moments, the Food Controller, M. Victor Boret, would be glad to give them a most handsome testimonial for their patience, willingness, and fortitude. At the same time he would naturally severely condemn the profiteers, and in his turn he might be reminded of the weakness and failure of various national and municipal schemes; but on the whole, there is a feeling that, if not the best, something approaching it has been made of a most serious difficulty, and, with the war some way past its turning point, there is fine hope in existence which in itself is worth a few ounces of meat upon occasion.

But just now the screw of restriction has again to be given a twist or two, and there have been various evidences lately of the increased strain of the shortage. The transport difficulties of one kind and another, added to actual insufficiency of supplies, and the increased need for them as winter approaches, make the situation one of some difficulty, if not of anxiety. The price of butter and eggs goes up continually, but as for the eggs, it makes little difference to a large section of the population, since they are almost unprocureable, while women sometimes have to stand for hours in a queue in order to obtain the smallest quantity of milk and butter. Fresh vegetables of all sorts are extremely expensive, and potatoes are not only amazingly high in price, but are exceedingly difficult to obtain at any price.

Efforts to bring the meat trade more into line with the public requirements seem to have achieved a measure of success, and of late there has been a little more meat in the markets. One of the great difficulties in all these matters is to get the producers, the middlemen, and the shopkeepers to conform to the demands of the Food Controller and accept his limitation of prices. Things are scarce, of course, but often they are not nearly so scarce as appearances would imply, and stocks are held up at various points in their journey from producer to consumer. There have been prosecutions, but the persons who make the improper profits appear to be possessed of extraordinary ingenuity and to spend a portion of their time in discovering the most effective ways of circumventing each new law and regulation as it appears. It has been discovered by the middleman in a large proportion of cases that there are more profits to be made by abolishing himself as such and selling direct to the people, and so, in pursuit of this scheme, he establishes little selling places outside the regular markets and there he disposes of the produce he obtains from the producer, sometimes at the most extraordinary prices. Here and there one hears of heroic measures being taken for the protection and advantage of the public, as for instance the noble prefect in the provinces who, when the tradesmen in his part of the world refused to sell potatoes at the fixed price, announced to the community that he should himself turn potato merchant and defeat the schemes of the others by selling many tons of potatoes at thirty centimes a pound instead of sixty as was being charged.

Some special phases of the reviving problem are current at the moment. The colleges and schools have just opened again and have entered upon the first half of their winter's work, and the controllers of the lycées have just addressed a statement and a request to the authorities, meaning especially the Minister of Public Instruction, pointing out the difficulties which they experience in the case of term and weekly boarders owing to the scarcity of food and the cost of the same, and pleading that either by the intervention of the Minister of Education or the Food Controller, or better still of both, they should be enabled at not too great a cost to the state to satisfy their young pupils. The principals of the colleges have followed up the appeal made by the controllers of the lycées.

Some days ago a deputation from these college principals interviewed the Director of Education and impressed upon him the fact that it was impossible to make their students work in the ordinary way or call upon them to do so much study while the amount of food supplied to them was restricted to its present limit, and they appealed that special allowances might be made in such cases. It is recalled that, when on a previous occasion similar appeals were made, a ministerial circular was issued to the prefects instructing them to make special indulgences, but the interpretation placed upon this circular varied in almost every department and in the end nothing was done. There are two hundred and thirty colleges and a hundred and ten lycées in France, and so the importance of this question is considerable.

The whole problem of the food distribution is now such that it was considered the time was ripe for a discussion in the Chamber. It was initiated by MM. Lauche and Voisin, Socialist deputies for the Seine, and resulted in a discussion which, though short, had appreciably more interest for the people of Paris than the majority of debates at the Palais Bourbon. The Socialists presented the

case of the working classes with characteristic force, and asked the government what measures they proposed to take for relieving the situation. A number of provincial deputies made a similar appeal. Nobody had any practical suggestion to make except M. Eugène Laurent, who brought up the question of the American Army, whose magnificent services and splendid heroism, he said, they all appreciated to the full, but whose increasing numbers obviously led to an aggravation of some difficulties. What he proposed was that it might be possible for the Americans, and thoroughly convenient and agreeable to them, to accept from France some other foods for the potatoes of which they had a very ample supply. This proposition was only made on the understanding that such an exchange would make no difference to the soldiers and be quite acceptable to them. Similar measures might be adopted in the case of other necessities.

M. Victor Boret made a frank reply, which was much applauded by the Chamber. He said that at this time the problem of the distribution of foodstuffs had assumed grave proportions and it was necessary to examine it as a whole. No effort toward its solution could be carried through without the assistance of the consumers, and it was indispensable that the public should help the authorities in their struggle against the dishonest traders instead of allowing them to continue with their illegal and improper practices. What was happening? Some consumers wished to satisfy their needs, at any price; some traders had not the foods for which they were asked; some producers could not furnish them. The ordinary laws of supply and demand were disturbed. To maintain their stocks the traders raised their prices. It was dishonest reasoning, and the consumer, alarmed, bought at an exaggerated price and thus determined the continuation of the high prices of which he complained.

M. Boret then went on to say that there had been an increase in the demand for foods because of the increase in the population owing to the arrival of the Americans, but there were also other causes, chiefly the improper proceedings of speculators and the tricks of traders. As to this latter he had asked for powers from Parliament and was awaiting them. The general fixing of prices was a formula as easy to enunciate as it was difficult to apply. He was preparing to accomplish it in the case of all products presenting no practical difficulties, and when he was sure that it would not result in any artificial shortage of such products. In the case of others partial measures might be applied, and he had applied them. As to freedom of trade, it was unacceptable in time of war. It was impossible to hold up supplies in the case of scarce and necessary products. He had had to defend himself against all kinds of appeals and even against threats, and had made the utmost effort to insure a sufficient quantity of necessities and their equitable distribution, and among other things had created some new departmental offices. He was anxious to satisfy the public demands to the utmost possible extent. Also he had established general stores and municipal stores and had appealed for more assistance from the cooperative societies. He could not fix prices uniformly throughout the country as he had been asked to do; they must necessarily vary according to the peculiar circumstances of the different districts. Everybody should understand that they could not expect to see a return to the old prices of the pre-war period at any early date, and they must all make the necessary sacrifices to bring about the solution of the crisis.

Toward the close of the debate, M. Lauche said he thought the situation might be appreciably improved if the distribution of the foodstuffs were still better organized, if the dishonest traders were overthrown by a wide extension of the cooperative system, and if the municipal action, which in many cases had been extended to the sale of the most necessary foods and had produced the best results, was still further extended. These municipal and cooperative movements should be still more widely encouraged and assisted by the government.

The impression left on the deputies as the result of this discussion was that most things that the Food Minister could reasonably be expected to think about and do were being done, but much more was necessary; that it was an extremely difficult thing to check the machinations of speculators and profiteers, and that no golden system could be applied for the solution of the food problem when the bare fact was that there was not sufficient to go round. And now there is the transport question.

PEACE LEAGUE DISCUSSION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Professor Pollard, speaking at University College recently on a League of Nations, said that the mere establishment of a super-state in itself would not eliminate war, unless it was constructed so as to avoid the pitfalls which caused civil war in Germany and America. Any international board that limited itself to the settlement of what were called justifiable disputes, he maintained, would contribute nothing toward the avoidance of war. With regard to the proposition for the establishment of a council of conciliation, Professor Pollard said he could foresee the personnel of such a council would become an acute problem. A great deal had been said about international force, but its location was a serious problem. Of what use, he asked, would it be, for instance, in a war between Russia and Japan, if located in Alsace-Lorraine? Viewed in this manner the idea became impossible, and they must regard the present national forces as the advanced guard of the international force. It seemed to him the peace of the world could be best maintained by national forces.

## AUSTRALIAN WOMEN IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

Pioneer in Victorian Women's Freedom Movement Relates the History of the Struggle for Enfranchisement

I  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"The Australian leader of what is loosely designated the woman movement came from Melbourne, the capital city of Victoria, as far back as 1869, the year in which the women of Wyoming were enfranchised, during a period of deep significance in the general movement for human liberty in America and in England," writes one of the pioneers in the woman's movement in Australia.

The voice of one woman, Mrs. Harriet Dugdale, cried in the political wilderness of Victoria for several years with appeals to press and politicians.

Gradually others, both men and women, stepped into the arena, in the far North in Queensland, then in South Australia, and in turn in the other three states,—or as they were in those days, crown colonies.—New South Wales, West Australia and Tasmania. It was not, however, until 1884 that a suffrage organization was formed to crystallize the movement. Again Melbourne took the lead and established the Victorian Women's Franchise League. This league was formed and actively supported from the beginning to the end of its activities by men as well as women. Some of its members were men who took a prominent part in public life, such as Mr. George Higginbotham, afterward Chief Justice of Victoria and one of the greatest figures in Australian affairs, the Rev. Dr. Bromby, and the Rev. Dr. Strong. The part played by men was one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the woman's suffrage movement in Australia.

"A new land is for new ideas, and the active, energetic Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen who came here quickly reflected the big, broad ideas developed by pioneering work in a vast continent whose strange native inhabitants, fauna and flora seemed literally to transport them to a new world of thought. In no colony did women meet with any strong opposition from the men who constituted the electors of the lower houses. In public meetings they only had to state their case for it to receive acceptance from the majority of the men present, and in the parliaments of the six colonies, Woman Suffrage bills invariably had a triumphant passage through the lower houses, but when they reached the upper houses they were almost as invariably laid aside or rejected. The upper houses were the last stronghold of conservatism in Australia, and in each colony the women had a difficult task in overcoming Upper House prejudice, the women of Victoria especially.

The fear so often expressed by upper houses that women would throw off the fetters of home if they were enfranchised, and rush into Parliament, has, of course, proved groundless. Only a handful of women have been candidates, and none has succeeded in being elected. The political parties are unwilling to nominate women when so many men are seeking election. The Labor Party in New South Wales is the only one that has done so, and the nominations were not made in constituencies that were likely to elect a member of the Labor Party.

The one non-party woman candidate who has run three times for the Senate, and twice for the House of Representatives, has scored the largest measure of success among women candidates, but as an "anti-militarist" candidate at the elections last year, she was heavily defeated, obtaining only 7000 votes as against 50,000 on former occasions.

"The legislation aimed at, and already won by Australian women will be dealt with in another article."

FARMERS' CANDIDATE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ontario—East Middlesex farmers have decided that their interests in Parliament will not be properly looked after until they have in the House a representative elected by them on a platform of their own framing and attached to no existing party. With this end in view, the United Farmers have arranged to hold a convention immediately after the convention of the Ontario United Farmers to nominate such a candidate and are pledged to support him unanimously.

women, and the last link in the golden chain of suffrage that encircled Australia was forged in a few minutes.

"The influence of Australian women in politics has not been so great as the women of other countries expected, and they have often wondered why this should be so. With few exceptions, all the women, a comparatively small number who worked for the vote, were non-party women whose ideal was a political system under which none are for a party but all are for the righteous cause, who believed that political wisdom does not lie with any one party, that all bring their contribution to the common good, and that the mission of woman in politics is to bring there the same order, refinement, harmony, beauty and love that she gives to the home. But once woman suffrage was an accomplished fact, the men of the various political parties, believing that party politics are the essence of political life, set themselves to organize their women folk on party lines, and the mass of women, who were not called upon to struggle for their enfranchisement, as the women of other lands have had to do, who had no definite political aims but were alive to their new responsibilities, were easily persuaded to join party organizations in the hope of receiving a sound education in politics.

"At this time the Labor Party was becoming a powerful political force, so powerful indeed that the two opposing schools of political thought which could not accept the semi-Socialistic Labor program, the Liberals and Conservatives, were gradually drawing closer together in common opposition to the Labor Party. This cleavage between Labor and anti-Labor policies is now complete and has become the distinctive feature in Australian politics.

"It was natural, therefore, that women as a whole should line up with one or other of the two great parties, concentrate their political strength on advancing the special interests of their party and leave the working out of the women's program to the former woman suffrage party—the "non-party party" in political life. This non-party party is of no great numerical strength as compared with the orthodox parties, but it is, nevertheless, the one party which has succeeded in getting laws in the interests of women, children, and the home placed on the statute book, has directly influenced legislation from the women's standpoint, and has so leavened the thought of the women's party organizations that they are more and more bringing home influences to bear on politics, and to consider the possibility of women taking in future a more prominent part in public affairs themselves, rather than leaving everything affecting women and children to be carried through by men, who, with the best intentions in the world, cannot understand such questions as women understand them.

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No C. O. D'S — No Approvals — No Returns

## FINDING IN IRISH INTERNMENT CASES

Mr. Justice Harvey Points to Pro-German Activities of the Members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Following the report of Mr. Justice Harvey, on the inquiry conducted by him into the internment of seven persons of Irish descent, the Federal Cabinet has decided that the detention of the internees shall be continued, but a special report will be obtained in regard to Maurice Dalton. Mr. Justice Harvey summarizes his findings as follows:

"There appears to be no evidence that any of the interned men had any connection with any enemy persons resident in the Commonwealth. Such of the internees as were members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood had, by virtue of that membership, hostile associations through German agencies in America. They collected money in Australia for the purpose of assisting armed rebellion in Ireland against the British Government on the first available opportunity. This money was expended in the purchase of warlike material from Germany, with which the country leaders in the movement were in communication. In Australia they made use of the Irish National Association to further their aims, but it is not shown that the rank and file of the association had any knowledge of their connection with Germany.

"In conclusion I may state that the evidence tendered before me was almost entirely documentary. The internees themselves put forward no evidence to explain away any of the suspicious circumstances disclosed by the documents, in spite of my published statement that no person would be required to answer any question which he feared might tend to incriminate him in any way. Although my powers under the order authorized me to compel any person to give evidence, I did not think it advisable, in all the circumstances, to summon any person as a witness, as the internees themselves did not elect to give evidence. The only really material matter upon which I was assisted by evidence called on behalf of the in-

ternees was the identity of John Doran, and the nature of his employment in Melbourne between 1909 and 1916."

Mr. Justice Harvey then dealt separately with the record of each of the interned men. In the course of his analysis he said:

"Dryer was about the beginning of August, 1916, enrolled as sub-center of the first New South Wales sub-circle of the Australian Division of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. This brotherhood had from 1858 been the principal organization aiming at securing complete independence of Ireland from Great Britain by the use of physical force.

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## BUSINESS MEN IN KEI HARA CABINET

New Japanese Premier Heads Ministry of Self-Made Men, Whose Policy Is for Economic Advancement of the Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The formation of a Selyukai Cabinet by Mr. Kei Hara in Japan marks the growing triumph of the influence on his country's affairs of that most astute of Far Eastern statesmen, the late Prince Ito. The Japan of pre-war days and the Japan of 1918 are vitally different nations in many of the details that go far toward determining the course of progress that will be followed by the Island Empire of the Pacific.

The crucial moments of the great change in Japan came in 1916 and 1917. Japan stood then at the parting of the ways. Her eyes were fixed on the world-struggle. Rival factions sought for power over her destinies. Of the elements in Japanese national and political life two were predominant. One was the old régime under the general leadership of Prince Yamagata, the ruling spirit of the Genro and the recognized head of the Military Party of Japan. The other was the younger, more progressive group, by no means in a majority, but of undoubted strength politically, of which Mr. Kei Hara was the leader. His inspiration had come from Prince Ito; his policies were born of adherence to the axioms that Prince Ito had ever clearly before him.

Epitomized, Mr. Hara's conviction has always been that the basis of Japan's foreign policy should continue to be the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, coupled with a frank and honest desire that Japan should ever act in complete accord and sympathy with the government of the United States. Mr. Hara was sufficiently far-sighted to have for many years seen the gradual and inevitable drawing together of the English-speaking peoples of the world. He saw, too, that the ideals that were bringing America and Britain closer together as the decades passed were those which one day all progressive nations of the world must adopt to secure genuine progress.

"When I was last in Japan, in the closing days of 1917," Mr. Hara stated clearly, when asked his views on the question of intervention in Siberia, "everything depended on the decisions reached in London and Washington." He said in plain English that Japan was bound to Great Britain by a solemn treaty which Japan would ever regard as sacred, but that Japan was equally under the necessity, if she would tread the path of wisdom and right, to cooperate closely with America, and take no step unless Japanese and American policy ran hand in hand in a matter in which each nation was so greatly interested.

Mr. Kei Hara is Premier of Japan. Men of his own choosing are in his Cabinet. For the first time in the history of Japan it is governed by a real single-party ministry. Always in the past the ministry has been representative of compromise of one sort or another. Today every member of Mr. Hara's Cabinet, with the exception of the Ministers of War and the Navy, who are always outside politics in Japan, and the further exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida, is a dyed-in-the-wool Selyukai. While Viscount Uchida is not actually an avowed member of that party, he has always been in the closest sympathy with it, and a consistent supporter of its policies.

That Mr. Hara should have accepted the invitation to form such a Ministry in the face of the fact that the Selyukai does not possess an actual political majority in the Diet shows courage on his part. Perhaps he has been promised the unflinching support of the Kokumin Party under Mr. Inukai. This would not be an unlikely consummation, and would insure full parliamentary support for the new ministry.

Then, too, Mr. Hara will follow in the footsteps of that wise Japanese statesman, Count Terauchi, as to the prosecution of the war. Count Terauchi and Mr. Hara have been hand-and-glove since the coup of the Genro in October, 1916, placed the former in Premiership. Count Terauchi always found in Mr. Hara support for the gradually increasing participation of Japan in the conflict—for the slow but sure uprooting of German-born ideas which had taken deep hold on some sections of Japanese thought. It was indeed well for Japan that a man of Count Terauchi's strength and character was at the head of its affairs during the crucial two years of his Premiership. It was indeed well for Count Terauchi that he had Mr. Hara's support. Mr. Hara's Selyukai Cabinet is composed of business men. It is composed for the most part of self-made men.

Mr. Hara himself has led an active and interesting life. He comes of no particularly distinguished ancestry. His forbears were small clasmens from the north. He studied law when a youth, but left his studies at an early age for journalistic work. Subsequently he went as a correspondent with Viscount Inouye to Korea, and shortly afterwards joined Japan's consular service. He showed marked ability as a consular official and subsequently as a chief of the Japanese consular department. Most of his work was in Tokyo, though Tientsin saw him for a time, and later he was attached to the Legation in Paris. Within a comparatively few years he had held more than one under-secretaryship. Later he was made Minister to Korea, but a couple of years after found him back at journalism again. Then came Prince Ito's formation of the Selyukai in 1900 and with it Mr. Hara's attachment to Ito as his first lieutenant. Prince Ito knew

more of the western world than any Japanese of his day. He was a wise and upright man. Those who saw his mantle fall on Mr. Hara's shoulders and watched Mr. Hara's handling of the Selyukai after he became their acknowledged leader, marked Mr. Hara to go far. Retaining his post as editor of an important paper until 1906, he joined the ministry of Admiral Yamamoto. He resigned two years afterward, when the naval scandal sent Admiral Yamamoto into retirement. The Selyukai had no connection with the scandal, but was damaged by association with the men who were concerned in it. For some time thereafter Mr. Hara traveled in America and Europe, returning to Japan to accept the folio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1913. He relinquished this post in the following year.

Viscount Yasuya Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Selyukai Cabinet, has a record of consistent diplomatic service for Japan extending over some 30 years. His first post abroad was at Washington, where he was attached in 1887. In London half a dozen years later, then home to Japan to take the post of vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, five years in Peking, a couple in Vienna, a couple more as Ambassador to Washington, again back home as Minister of Foreign Affairs, then to Petrograd as Ambassador, Viscount Uchida has had enough personal experience abroad to be able to bring no little knowledge of the world to his new post as Foreign Minister. An interesting man, a well-read man, is Viscount Uchida. His wife, too, is no stranger to outside Japan points of view. She was educated at Vassar College.

The rest of Mr. Hara's cabinet, except Lieutenant-General Giechi Tanaka, Minister of War, and Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, who are neither of them concerned in politics, are business men, pure and simple.

Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, is a banker. Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is another banker and director of public companies. Mr. Takejiro Tokonami, holding the folio of Home Affairs, is almost more of a politician than an ordinary man of commercial affairs, but he has been identified with Japan's railways for years, rising to be president of the Imperial Government Railway System. The Minister of Education, Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi, was for years president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one of Japan's greatest transport and shipping companies, is yet president of the Ujigawa Electric Company, and has been once an official of the Department of Commerce and once a director of the Railway Bureau. Mr. Utaro Noda, Minister of Communications, is one of the best-known characters of Japanese public life. His very humble parents lived in a village near Nagasaki, where his young manhood was passed as a vendor of "tofu," or bean-curd, a staple food of the poor of his native district. Tramping the country roads with his豆腐 stick over his shoulder, he found time to study sufficiently to give himself quite a fair education, as education went in those days. Many years ago, after holding some small local political posts, the people of his province elected him to represent them in Japan's parliament. He was sent in plain English that Japan was bound to Great Britain by a solemn treaty which Japan would ever regard as sacred, but that Japan was equally under the necessity, if she would tread the path of wisdom and right, to cooperate closely with America, and take no step unless Japanese and American policy ran hand in hand in a matter in which each nation was so greatly interested.

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## PENAL INSTITUTIONS ARE BEING IMPROVED

New Jersey Movement Illustrated in the Results Obtained by Methods Applied in the Middlesex County Workhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—The State of New Jersey has been making rapid strides during the past year toward improved conditions in its penal institutions.

At the Middlesex County workhouse many advanced ideas have been incorporated. The dormitories are well lighted, heated and ventilated. The inmates do not occupy cells, each having a small individual bed, and these stand in a row on galleries raised above the floor some ten or twelve feet. There are about thirty beds in each section. The floor below the galleries makes a room where the men are allowed liberty at certain hours and where they may mingle and converse.

One is impressed, on making an inspection of the institution, with its cleanliness. There also is noticeable the good terms existing between officers and inmates. The officers strike one as being alert, energetic, and capable men, but distinctly kindly and tolerant.

The inmates work on the farm and provide most of their own food. The workhouse has a pigery, a small dairy, its own power plant and stables. The men on the farm are their own keepers, and the "honor system" is applied in the broadest manner. If they do not come back at night, no great hue and cry is made of it, but a still alarm is sent out and usually the runaway is returned in a few days. The results amply justify this system, for the discipline is excellent and the percentage of escapes less than in other institutions operated on the old system:

One of the unpleasant features of the institution, to which the officers frankly called the writer's attention, were the detention cells where prisoners await the action of the Grand Jury. Four men sleep in a cell scarcely large enough for one, and enjoy no exercise privilege.

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# COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES RETURNING TO PRE-WAR BASIS

## STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING ENDS

War Department Announces That Corps at Colleges and Universities Are All to Be Disbanded Before New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The War Department announces that the Students' Army Training Corps at the various colleges and universities will all be disbanded before the first of the year. The work of disbanding will begin immediately. It is the intention to enable the educational institutions to return to their normal status after the holidays.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps at Harvard University is to begin on Wednesday, Dec. 4. Orders for the demobilization have been received directly from Washington by telegram. Approximately 1400 students will be affected. Companies I and K will be the first to be demobilized, it was stated at the Harvard Military Department on Wednesday afternoon. Prior to demobilization the men will be given a physical examination, and this will start next Saturday for Companies I and K, it was stated, in order that these men may resume their academic studies immediately. The remainder of the men in the Students' Army Training Corps will be demobilized as fast as it is found possible.

Harvard University has been preparing for the transition of its wartime educational curriculum to the regular channels of learning which prevailed before the government stepped in and practically took over the instruction of the college student through the installation of Students' Army Training Corps. The university has already, through its board of overseers issued a general invitation to all former members of the university to return and commence anew their studies. Special inducements are being held out to those who enter now or in the near future, and the plan of study for the second period of three sessions prescribed by the government is being worked out at Cambridge.

The university authorities have made tentative plans to have the freshman dormitories now used as barracks for the S. A. T. C. put in shape for us by Jan. 1 for the class of 1922, which has been quartered since its matriculation in the yard dormitories.

Three hundred of the 450 members of the naval unit have already signed their papers asking for honorable discharge. No definite word of the future status of the marine section, which is composed of 120 men, has been received. Lieut. M. W. Veeder, the commanding officer, is seeking discharge. He is a graduate of the University of California.

The faculty of arts and sciences recently voted to allow former students or those who intended to enter the university but for the war to return now, and under certain conditions to be ranked for the degree of A. B. or S. B., just as if they had come to Cambridge in September.

The university governing boards so far have taken no action on the future of military training as a subject for either voluntary or compulsory instruction.

Men in the Harvard unit who are to remain at the college as regular students will be the last mustered out, but the mobilization must be completed by Dec. 21 when the first government period closes.

## College Readjustments

Problems Presented by Early Demobilization Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — What disposition should be made of the Student Army Training Corps has been a pressing question before educators, and in discussing the situation one authority, who has observed the developments at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said a few days ago, before the demobilization order was issued:

"The question would have been a very different one but for the unpreparedness of the country when war was declared, for with other essentials well advanced it is more than probable that the S. A. T. C. would have been established a year ago. Its problem, with reference to the academic studies would have been in considerable measure solved, and it would have been possible to tell whether the S. A. T. C. is pointed. Today, with only a couple of months' experience, the problems remain acute and the spirit of the men in the colleges perturbed, while the colleges themselves are dissatisfied with the results. If a voicing of the opinion of the faculties of the colleges where these units are established were possible, there undoubtedly would be a sweeping majority in favor of their immediate disbanding."

"The reason for this is the very obvious one that no man can serve two masters. If the military body in the college is to effect proper work from its point of view, it must be supreme; while, on the other hand, if the academic courses are to be properly conducted, the faculty must have some say."

"As conditions are today in this experiment the professors are struggling against odds to maintain their work. These odds are the military ones, that the soldier is under the command of

his officers for 24 hours a day. If a lecture or an academic exercise conflicts with military duty, the lecture or exercise goes by the board. Such conflicts are frequent, and the young soldier loses a lecture or two and will never know what was in them. His quizzes may involve those lectures and he may fail in them. Then in some colleges it is held up sternly before the men of the S. A. T. C. that failure in academic work will be met with punishment. This probably means more duty, and more lost exercises, and the establishment of a vicious circle."

"Of course the layman will suggest at once the making up of the lost period by extra study, but here he knows not whereof he speaks. The fundamental education of the young soldier is uniform, so that every one shall be able to do what every one else can do. This is perfectly right from the military point of view. Even the time is standardized, and if one hour is enough for Private A to prepare his exercise, it is time enough for all the other privates from B to Z. The veritable schoolboy knows better than this, but military regulations have not been flexible enough to recognize it and herein they fail in any cooperation with academic education. For every hour of the time of the S. A. T. C. is accounted for from 5:30 a. m. till taps, and then they must turn in. Here the student who did not join the S. A. T. C. has great advantages, for he can dispose of his time out of school hours as to fit it to his mental requirements.

"Such facts as these and the additional one that this new arrangement has in some instances increased very largely the duties of the professor make it very evident that the best policy is to disband the S. A. T. C. units as soon as possible. But it is not the solution of all the difficulties, for the financial question is to be considered.

"War has imposed a grievous burden on most if not all the colleges of the land. In drawing away students to the extent in some cases of one-half, it has taken from the schools a substantial portion of the funds upon which they depend. The effect on wages and supplies must be added, and hundreds of thousands of dollars has been the loss in not a few instances. Income from S. A. T. C. units has reduced this deficit or offset it. The colleges have made their contracts for the year on the existing basis, and should the government cease its payments, financial straits or even business failure will start some colleges in the face.

"The two horns to the dilemma are — whether it is better to break up young men's college education in their best years by insisting on military organization with absolutely no prospective use for them in a military way, or to break up the colleges by withdrawing the support now afforded them, in the fulfillment of contracts that had the aspect of seriousness. How serious it has seemed is evidenced, by the equipments, into this matter the resources and wide outlook of the federal government and the local interest of the state."

## SOLDIERS' FARMS PLAN IS EXPLAINED

Dr. Elwood Outlines Proposal Under Which United States Government and the Individual States Will Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Dr. Elwood Mead, authority on the reclamation of lands, in an address here recently, said, with regard to the awarding of homes to soldiers:

"It is the government's plan to pay for the placing of the soil in tillable shape, stocking it, providing housing facilities, and so on, but it expects the state to provide the land. This will necessitate special legislation, which should be enacted as soon as possible. As the lands and stocks and improvements are paid for the money will revert to the government and the state in proportion to the original expenditure. It is very probable that many land owners will furnish the land without payment from the state, and will be content to wait for payment until it is paid for under the government's plan.

"Of course the first stages of this gigantic plan are bound to be experimental, although in a sense they will be practicable, for the reason that we have the plans and the examples of other countries who have undertaken similar projects to fall back upon. England, Denmark and Australia have already entered into huge farm-home movements that have worked far beyond the experimental stage.

"In order to bind the states more closely to the development of the plan within their borders, it is expected that the control of lands will be placed under the direction of some manner of state board, which in turn will be directly responsible to the federal department in charge of the entire project.

"We want the soldier to get the farm under the best conditions, saddled with the least possible debt. We want him to enter on the work of developing and paying for the farm under the best possible advice and direction, and we can only make these things possible by bringing into this matter the resources and wide outlook of the federal government and the local interest of the state."

## MEMORIAL ARCH FOR NEW YORK SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York — The committee appointed by Mayor Hylan to build a memorial arch for New York soldiers in the war desire that it should be presented as a gift of the people. For this purpose 20,000 members of the police department and the police reserve will collect subscriptions, according to Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the committee.

The committee hopes that the arch will be completed in time to welcome the homecoming soldiers.

"Action on the arch will be deliberate, the purpose of the committee being to erect a simple, dignified, massive arch that will live forever as a work of art and truly represent the feelings of the people," says a statement issued by the committee.

"Let this be a real arch of freedom built by the people," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Let each one in this measure be a part of it, not by gifts but by offerings from the heart of a liberated nation in gratefulness to the Almighty. I earnestly ask on behalf of the committee, and for the people of the city whom we represent, the unselfish cooperation of those who can aid the worthy project."

## SOLDIERS TO BE ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York — A political warning was recently sounded by Representative F. H. La Guardia, major of the American Flying Corps, at the monthly meeting of the Republican Club in this city.

"The next two years will show whether any of the political parties in this country can exist," declared the major. "No party can exist just because it had Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln as one of its members years ago."

The major, in an effort to explain the attitude with which the American fighters will renew their political interests, spoke as follows:

"The men who are coming home learned the value of effort, cooperation and leadership. They will want good, progressive men in public life. The Republican Party can give such candidates to them, but it means new blood, new energy and new ideas. This may sound sacrilegious to some of our old standpatters. But they will learn."

## LEAGUE TO PROTECT AMERICAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, California — The League for the Protection of American Prisoners in Germany, which was formed here for the purpose of enabling American women to pledge themselves not to purchase German-made goods after the war if American prisoners were ill treated, states that its campaign has been very successful in calling the attention of the women of the United States to this subject.

"Between 50,000 and 60,000 women in all sections of the United States

have signed the pledge cards sent out by the league," said Mrs. John Snook, president of the organization, "and we believe that the work has been effective in protecting our men in Germany from ill treatment that they might otherwise have had to endure; and that the league will also be effective in helping to carry out any decision as to action against German officials or German interests that may be decided upon."

## POSITIONS FOR SOLDIERS SOUGHT

Rhode Island Council of Defense Begins Survey of State's Industrial and Manufacturing Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario — Just before sailing from New York for England, Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada dispatched the following article on "Readjustments," which appears in the current number of the Weekly Bulletin of the department. It reads as follows:

"Now that war is ended we are faced with the problems of readjustments from war to peace conditions. Canada, in common with the belligerent world, will close her war equipment work in foundry and factory, and be taken herself to the old-time avocations of a varied peace production.

"The diversion will take time and will be accompanied by a longer or shorter period of partial employment, incident to the adaptation of machinery and labor to the new conditions. This will call for energetic and wise organization on the part of employers, and for patience and good sense on the part of employees. That these will be forthcoming there is no reason to doubt. Such cooperation has been apparent generally during the period of war in the production of material therefor, and is now even more necessary in the period of readjustment. There are favoring as well as adverse factors, and just now we should rather give emphasis to the former.

"In such cases as this may be impossible, the council of defense will use its influence to secure work for the returning soldier, in other places. Rhode Island has sent into the army and navy more than 20,000 men. Their places in shops have been filled, and extra positions have been created and filled to meet the war's demands for production. The problem of replacing soldiers at work with the minimum disturbance to industry, is being studied by the council of defense.

"A letter has been mailed to more than 3000 large employers of labor in the state, asking them what kind of workmen they need, how many, and what they propose to do with soldiers who went from their employ, upon their return. It is anticipated that every employer will take back into his place of business, in some capacity, every man who went from that employer into service.

"The large body of skilled and partly skilled labor has been created by or trained in the processes of war production. A valuable experience has been gained in economic and effective organization on the part of capital which will be carried forward as an invaluable asset in the operations of peace production. Canada has learned valuable lessons in self-reliance, in power to overcome difficulties, and in faith in her ability and her resources. And the world's shelves are bare of the ordinary necessities and conveniences of life. A vast work of rebuilding and restoration confronts it. In this work Canada's resources and capital and skill will find abundant scope. All that is needed is the will to do and the ability to organize therefor."

"In this work the government will cooperate with the captains of industry and the forces of labor. But the industries must necessarily assume the greater share. They possess the machinery, the factories, the staffs and the practical experience. The ways and means are in their hands. The government can assist in obtaining outside markets in coordination and perfecting the facilities for transport and the mechanism of communication between foreign demands and the Canadian supply. Steps have already been taken in both preparation for peace production here and the provision of markets abroad.

"Committees representative of all the great lines of production have been formed and are in close communication with the government in Ottawa, whose immediate representatives will be the Ministers of Finance, of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Labor, and the Vice-Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. The War Trade Board, the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Purchasing Commission, all of which have during the war period been in close touch with Canadian productive industries, have been enlisted in conference and action. The Canadian Manufacturers Association is working through its representatives on the general committee and its numerous subcommittees along all lines of industrial production.

"There are dresses suitable for street, afternoon, theater, dinner and evening wear, including fine Sargos and Tricote, Silk Tricote, Wool Jersey, Chiffon Velvet, Georgette Crepe, Satin Charmeuse, Beaded Satins, Black Laces, Beaded and Embroidered Tricote, and Velvet and Georgette Combinations in the newest models, several copies from recent importations.

This sale offers the greatest values and the biggest assortment of high-class dresses ever placed on sale in this store.

**Dresses at \$18.75 to \$55.00**

Worth \$35.00 up to \$115.00

## CANADA'S PLANS FOR READJUSTMENT

Minister of Trade and Commerce Outlines Government Activities — Committees Are Formed to Represent All Industries

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"Broadly speaking the efforts of the above-outlined organizations will be: First, to plan for and to carry out the diversion from war to peace production; and second, to organize for production in Canada destined to meet home wants and foreign demand.

"Especially to assist the latter, the government has taken an advanced step in its policy of trade representation in extension of the regular and long-established methods. It has been decided to establish a trade mission in London as a central point, with extensions in France, Belgium and Italy, which shall be representative of the general trade interests of Canada. The mission will inform itself of the needs of governments, allied commissions, railway corporations, municipalities, reconstruction, relief, cooperative and other associations, and make itself the medium of communication between these and the producing interests in Canada with whom the mission will cooperate in every possible way. Mr. Lloyd Harris who has been head of the Canadian War Mission in Washington, will be transferred as chairman of the London mission, and a thorough business organization will be set up under his direction.

"While this will not preclude individuals and corporations from carrying on as usual, it will prove extremely useful in procuring big business along the lines of supplies needed by governments and for large reconstruction purposes. The organization in Canada will seek to work in touch with the War Mission for guaranteeing prompt and efficient provision of the needed commodities."

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## LABOR AND HOUSING CONDITIONS—WOMEN'S PLACE IN INDUSTRY

## CHICAGO PLANNING FOR LABOR PARTY

Unions Belonging to Federation Are Now Voting on Proposition, and Decisions So Far Are Nearly All Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The establishment of an Independent Labor Party in Chicago, representing organized labor in politics, is definitely assured, said E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday. The plan for a Labor Party was brought in by Chicago federation officials at a recent meeting of the federation and adopted. Now it is being voted on by the unions making up the federation. Responses coming into headquarters, said Mr. Nockels, left no doubt of the outcome.

The proposal that organized labor of Chicago form its own political party and run its own candidates for Mayor and City Council will be carried to the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor meeting at Bloomington on next Monday. Mr. Nockels said he thought it would meet with favor at the state convention, and that it was probable the Independent Labor Party would become a political party of the State. In that case the Illinois labor leaders would pass the idea along to national headquarters with the object of forming a national labor party.

"What response are you receiving from union labor of the city?" the Chicago federation secretary was asked. For reply Mr. Nockels drew out a batch of postal cards and began reading the names of unions that had endorsed the labor party idea. These were votes on the proposition. "The Piano Workers, unanimous," he read "the Chauffeurs, unanimous, the Pressmen's Union, unanimous, the Broom-makers' Union, unanimous," and so on. He counted 39 replies out of 300 labor organizations to which letters had been sent, and 38 favorable replies had been received with one union taking no action. The cards had gone out last Friday and it would be several weeks before all results were in, he said.

"We already have the ground work for a strong political organization," remarked Secretary Nockels. He opened his desk to bring out a list of delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor. There were 1200 of them named by wards. "That nucleus," he observed, "is a step toward a strong precinct organization." Mr. Nockels estimated the total of organized labor in Chicago, men and women, at 400,000.

The Labor Party under way here has already adopted a platform, which was indorsed at the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Nov. 17. This, Mr. Nockels said, was designed to cover the national aspects of labor's demands. In addition a local platform would be drawn up, to express particularly what organized labor wants in Chicago. This would be the platform on which its candidate for Mayor and its nominees for the City Council would run.

"Municipal ownership of transportation lines, probably also of the telephone and other utilities will be leading planks in such a platform. Municipal markets will also be asked for," he said. "What we aim at is to get some of the things that the people want which the old parties have denied us. Anybody who stands for what we do can join the party. He does not have to be a labor union man. The party is to be a dues-paying proposition. That will finance it."

If the proposition goes through as federal officials expect it to, a political convention composed of delegates of the unions of Chicago will be called and arrangements there made for nominations of candidates, etc. The mayoralty and aldermanic elections come next spring.

## HAWAIIAN ISLAND FILIPINOS TO UNITE

Organization Being Formed by Leaders Will Help Members of Race to Better Themselves

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Filipino National Association is to be the name of an organization that is being formed by various leaders of the Filipinos in the Hawaiian Islands. The plan is to have a local organization on every plantation where there are at least 50 Filipinos, which will be a member of the general organization, the headquarters of which will be located in Honolulu.

"The Filipino National Association will aim to unite the entire Filipino population into one body, so that they may have a national feeling and conviction," says the Rev. S. Y. Iglesia and the Rev. N. C. Dizon in an article in the Star-Bulletin, outlining the purposes of the new organization. The writers believe that the lack of unity among the different Filipino tribes is one of the causes of their failure in many lines.

"If the Filipinos have enemies here in Hawaii," says the article, "they are some of their own people. The great majority of the Filipinos do not know the English language, and so they have to get some one to interpret for them, write their checks or receipts, etc. In many cases their ignorance has been taken advantage of. The Filipino National Association will seek

to protect these ignorant ones by establishing information bureaus and securing the help of all those interested in their welfare.

"On Dec. 30 there will be a general convention in Honolulu of the representatives of the different local associations from all parts of the territory of Hawaii to discuss and adopt a constitution and by-laws already formulated, to elect officers for the general organization and to discuss different matters pertaining to the uplift of the Filipinos of Hawaii."

## MODIFICATION IN PAPER RULINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Restrictions affecting the publication of all periodicals, except daily, Sunday and weekly newspapers, have been withdrawn by the pulp and paper division of the War Industries Board. Publishers of daily and Sunday newspapers, who were in conference in Washington last week, have requested the board to retain its control of newsprint for the present.

Daily newspapers are requested to present their November reports promptly.

It is explained that the regulations governing the daily newspapers may be withdrawn within 60 days, but that in case of further emergencies it will be to the advantage of the individual publisher for his complete reports to be on file, so that should this work be turned over to any other department when the War Industries Board disbands, it will have full and complete information at its disposal.

Restrictions governing weekly newspapers will be lifted on Dec. 1. In making this announcement, the board is prompted by the fact that the amount of paper consumed by weekly newspapers is not sufficient to affect materially the news-print situation, and as the holiday season is at hand, it is felt that it is desirable to remove the restriction at this time, so that merchants and publishers may profit by holiday activities.

Rules, regulations and restrictions governing the manufacture of wall paper and the making and cutting of wall paper designs are also withdrawn, to take effect at once.

## REPORT ON SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minnesota—Now that the season is over for iron ore shipping on the lakes, the benefit of mobilization and coordination is fully seen, and it is evident that the vessel owners of the lakes will never go back to the unregulated competition of the time before the war. Coordination was established for the season of 1918 in order that the fleet, reduced by the commandeering of ships for ocean service, should be sufficient to move without difficulty the iron ore, grain, coal and other bulk tonnage of the Great Lakes. Under it the control of all the 400 or 500 ships of a size suitable for iron ore, of all the upper lake iron ore docks, and all the lower lake ore receiving docks, was placed in the hands of a committee of vessel men of Cleveland, Ohio, and Duluth.

It has worked out so well that practically as much tonnage had been moved by Nov. 1 as was moved the year before, with a larger fleet, by Dec. 15. So well that in spite of a rate of \$1 a ton this year, compared with a wild rate of \$1.50 last year, and in spite of higher wages, coal, and other supplies, the ships have made more money this year.

## DECREASE IN CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Records of the secretary of the police board of New Orleans just made public, show a considerable decrease in crime in the eight months ending with August, 1918, as compared with the same period of 1917. These records show that arrests made in these eight months of 1918 were 6544 less than for the corresponding period last year, 10,782 less than for the same time in 1916. A factor, undoubtedly, has been the closing of a number of small corner saloons, especially those operated in connection with corner groceries in residence neighborhoods.

HAWAII OVERSUBSCRIBED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Final and complete figures for the fourth Liberty Loan in Hawaii have been sent to headquarters in San Francisco, showing Hawaii's total subscription to be \$8,062,650, with an oversubscription of \$1,297,600. This includes the \$500,000 allocated to San Francisco. Of this amount Honolulu proper subscribed \$5,764,600, with 12,272 subscribers.

SIMS TO BE AN ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of American naval forces in Europe, has been selected for promotion to the rank of admiral when a

## COOPERATION WITH LABOR ADVOCATED

Basic Idea Presented to Employers in Report by Committee of California Federation—New Lines of Activity Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The committee appointed by the California State Federation of Labor at its recent meeting in San Diego to frame a reconstruction program that should lay down certain basic ideas to serve as landmarks to guide those who shall participate in the readjustment of those social, industrial and economic conditions and relations that have been brought about by the war, has just made its report.

Commenting on the outbreaks of the ultra-radical forces in various European countries and the possible spreading of the Bolshevik ideas and methods to this country, the report lays down one rule by which, in the opinion of the writers, this catastrophe may be averted, and that is that employers manifest the same cooperation with labor in the period of reconstruction that they have during the war.

"Only when this basic idea is accepted by capital as well as labor," says the report, "can our industrial problems be equitably adjusted without the injection of European Bolshevism."

In discussing this phase of the subject and calling attention to the change of thought that is taking place in Europe as a result of, or in connection with, the dethronement of autocracy, the report asserts that "only an intelligent response to and direction of this demand of the workers for a larger participation in the processes of industry can avert disaster to established government. This is a warning not inapplicable to the employers of California."

One of the new ideas advanced by this document for the solution of the problem of absorbing into industry the returned soldiers and sailors without a depression of wages, is the proposal that the returned soldiers and sailors shall cooperate directly with the State Federation of Labor or the labor unions of the State in taking up again the work of production. "In no other manner than by such cooperation and by such recognition of their complete community of interest with us can we counteract obvious preparations to exploit the soldiers of uniform to the detriment of their brothers, the soldiers of industry."

Another new line of activity recommended by the document is the utilization of the idea of cooperation in connection with the labor union movement. The establishment of cooperative organizations for the distribution of commodities is urged, and attention is called to the fact that "the vast investment of wage workers in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps has placed in their hands easily convertible securities which can be made the basis of credit in the formation of such cooperative enterprises."

What labor expects in the way of working hours is plainly stated, in that an eight-hour day is demanded in all industries where this standard does not now exist, with a further reduction of the hours of labor "to minimize unemployment in any industry where any surplus may exist or where conditions are such that even eight hours of work tends to exhaust and devitalize those employed."

The authors of this report can see no excuse whatever for the demand for the reduction of wages and the increase in the hours of labor, which, the report states, is being made. Statistics of the United States Department of Labor and of various private statistical organizations are quoted, and various facts related to the continued decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar are set forth, in support of this position.

Instead of repealing the Seamen's Act on the ground that it places the United States at a disadvantage in competing with other nations for the world's trade, by forcing those operating under the American flag to maintain higher wages and better working conditions than those maintained in the merchant fleets of other countries, which repeal is urged in some quarters, this report calls for the strengthening of that act "to the end that our young men, who have recently responded to the call of the sea, will be encouraged to remain there and make it their life work."

It is demanded that representatives of labor be placed on the board of regents of the University of California, on the State Civil Service Commission, on the State Highway Commission, on the State Board of Education, and on all other boards and commissions where labor is not now represented.

Luxury and Economy Combined

Matresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with

QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS

Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary.

They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness.

Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

Sold in all high-class Department Stores

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, New York City

vacancy in the list occurs next March through the retirement of Admiral Austin M. Knight, commanding the Asiatic fleet. Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, chief of the convoy service, which has guarded transports going overseas, will be made vice-admiral to fill the vacancy caused by the advance of Admiral Sims.

## STRIKE SAID TO HINGE ON MOONEY DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The International Workers Defense League, the organization that is directing the movement to secure a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of being a party to the perpetration of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb crime, announces that approximately 500,000 members of labor unions throughout the country are pledged to strike if a new trial is not given Mooney. The league states that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers has taken up the strike proposal and is preparing for demonstrations in the southern states with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

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SIMS TO BE AN ADMIRAL

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## WOMEN FIND NEW PLACE IN INDUSTRY

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, of United States Department of Labor, Sees Bettered Conditions for New Industrial Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—What will be the effect of women in industry in large numbers entering trades unions upon organized labor itself?" was asked of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry service of the United States Department of Labor, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, after Miss Van Kleeck had addressed an audience at the City Club.

"The first result," she replied, "will be the greater consideration of women. Wages and hours will be established on a fairer basis. We will find a real activity affecting women."

The grand jury investigation of the charges brought by John B. Densmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, in a report to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, regarding the conduct of the Mooney prosecution, has begun, but has been temporarily delayed by the absence of Mr. Densmore from the city.

"We will find, no doubt, within the labor movement, that what has happened in government when the women have entered will be found within the ranks of organized labor—a greater consideration of women's problems. The wage question may be regarded more from the standpoint of the individual than solely from that of the individual."

In answer to a question from the floor a short time previously, Miss Van Kleeck said that the tendency among American women in industry was to go into unions already formed by the men, rather than to organize themselves into their own unions. This was different, she said than in England. No American counterpart of the National Federation of Women Workers in England existed in the United States, she observed. The National Women's Trade Union League, an American organization, might be compared to it, but its purpose was to further organization.

Miss Van Kleeck remarked in connection with the tendency among the women in the American Federation of Labor women had not yet been granted recognition to the extent of being placed on the executive committee. She commented upon the high position given women of trades unions by the federal government, mentioning Miss Mary Anderson, a member of the executive committee of the Boot and Shoe Makers Union, who is assistant director of the women in industry service; Miss Elizabeth Christman, president of the International Glove Makers Union, who is in charge of the corps of examiners for the War Labor Board, and Melinda Scott, an organizer for the A. F. of L., who is advisor of the women's division of the United States Employment Service.

Miss Van Kleeck said in her address that there had been a very decided increase in the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 since the war began.

## PAPER AND PULP MILLS NEED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Closer unity between the organized labor and conservative Socialist movements of the United States and Italy is believed to be the purpose of the Italian Labor and Socialist mission, recently announced as on its way to America, under leadership of Signor de Ambrosis, leader of the pro-war Socialists of Italy. The mission will tour the country, visiting the large industrial centers, and is expected to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor. A committee will accompany the mission, one of whose members will represent the Social Democratic League, an organization of conservative Socialists.

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SIMS TO BE AN ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vice

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO SAILORS  
MEET CAMP GRANT

Many United States Service Football Teams of the Central West Will Have a Busy Time of It on the Gridiron Today

## STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago Naval Reserves	2	0	1.000
Camp Taylor	1	0	1.000
Cleveland Naval Reserves	2	1	.667
Camp Grant	2	2	.500
Camp Dodge	0	1	.000
U. S. Army Balloon School	1	1	.000
Ft. Harrison	0	1	.000
Detroit Naval Reserves	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois — Thanksgiving Day will be a gala one for the service teams of the Central West. Chicago will have its western, war-time replica of the pretentious army-navy conflicts of former years in the East, when Camp Grant battles the Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School at the American League baseball park. This will be made a "society event," but will be even more attractive as a football spectacle, for the two service posts have been rivals, not only in football and baseball, but other sports, and each has a strong eleven. Camp Grant has been improved by the acquisition of two new players, Washington and Jefferson men, in Westbecker and Lieutenant Guy, and they have stiffened the team's offensive power noticeably. The Chicago Naval Reserves, with one of the best-known teams of the entire country, have not lost a game all the year, or even had one tied.

Other contests today in which service teams of the Middle West are concerned are the following: Camp Taylor versus Camp Gordon, at Atlanta, Georgia; Camp Dodge versus Camp Funston, at Omaha, Nebraska, and Cleveland Naval Reserves versus Camp Sherman, at Cleveland, Ohio. Camp Taylor's team is as yet unbeaten, and stands tied with the formidable Chicago N. A. R. S. outfit, in first place of the informally constituted central western service league. Both Camp Dodge and Camp Funston have been beaten by service rivals.

Principal interest in the field of service football in the West now concerns the respective strength of the two superior elevens representing Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Chicago N. R. Both teams are unbeaten, although Great Lakes has been tied twice, the first time by Northwestern University, and the second by Notre Dame. It was understood a week ago, that an order from the office of Capt. W. A. Moffett, commanding both of Great Lakes N. T. S. and the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval districts, directed that the service teams under his jurisdiction play off for the supremacy. A later development, however, resulted from the statement by Commander J. B. Kaufman, athletic officer at Great Lakes, that no game against the Chicago N. A. R. S. would be played.

The Great Lakes team now is about the most widely sought eleven in the country, because of its conspicuous inter-sectional successes against Rutgers College at Brooklyn and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It is scheduled to play a picked opponent of the far west section at the annual Tournament of Roses Athletic Carnival at Pasadena, California, on New Years day. The team will break training, Athletic Officer Kaufman announced, following the close of the last scheduled regular game, which is this Saturday, with Purdue University at Great Lakes, and the date, 10 days later, when the naval station athletes begin to practise work again for the trip to Pasadena, where either Mare Island Marines or Mather Field will be player in an interservice, intersessional game.

The fact that Great Lakes is willing to drop football without settling the issue between that team and its close naval service rival, the Chicago N. R. team, if the determination to ignore the latter team is persisted in, may cost the Great Lakes team the sympathies of many of its supporters. Commander Kaufman explains the refusal to play by the fact that two dates had been offered to the Chicago N. R. team earlier in the year, but failed to result in consummation of playing arrangements.

Only one other service game of particular importance is scheduled for this coming Saturday. That is between Camp Dodge and State University of Iowa, at Des Moines, Iowa. Iowa has lost two games, but made a creditable fight in each. The teams to defeat the Hawkeyes were Great Lakes, and University of Illinois. Camp Dodge has lost only one game all season. If Iowa can defeat the cantonment eleven on Saturday, a trip to the Pacific Coast also probably will be in store for the university team, over the holidays. University of Southern California recently opened negotiations for Iowa to make the trip for a game at Los Angeles.

There was little last week to change the opinion that the best football of the year is being played by the service teams, and not by the colleges this season, in last Saturday's grist of games in which central western college or service teams participated.

The Chicago Naval Reserve team's 20 to 6 triumph over Minnesota was the most conspicuous game of Nov. 23, in which a service team opposed an intercollegiate rival. The wonderful "punch" of the sailors was shown in the last quarter of the game, when the Naval Reserves unleashed their full force in a combination of open and straight football, and scored all 20 points. Up to the fourth quarter, Minnesota had been leading,

6 to 0, and the Gopher supporters were delighted at their unexpected showing.

Washington University of St. Louis, was one of the few college teams to conquer a service foe, defeating Scott Field Aviators 46 to 14, at St. Louis.

The United States Army Balloon School team of Fort Omaha, Kansas, was held to a tie, 14 to 14, by the Fort Riley medical department service team. The Balloon School team is one of the service elevens in the league organized at Chicago two months ago. Camp Pike won from Camp Funston, 7 to 3. Camp Dodge, Saturday, defeated University of Nebraska, 23 to 7, making two touchdowns, two goals after touchdown, and two field goals in the fourth quarter, after the Nebraskans had been ahead. This is another game in which the superior prowess and staying power of the picked service team was too much for the best efforts of younger opponents in the collegiate ranks.

## PLAY FOR NAVAL DISTRICT TITLE

Little Building and Radio School Elevens Clash in Harvard Stadium for Championship

LINUP FOR THE GAME  
LITTLE BUILDING RADIO SCHOOL  
Carnie, r.e. Cronan  
Shea, lt. r.t. Dansk  
Garham, l.g. r.g. De Grec  
Birch, c. r.c. O. K. Cox  
Ridlon, r.g. r.t. Bartlett  
Trowbridge, r.e. r.e. Crissman  
Cannell, q.b. q.b. Holland  
Lally, l.h. r.h. A. H. Cox  
Devlin, r.h. l.h. Beardord  
Lowney, r.b. f.b. White  
G. V. Brown, Boston Athletic Association  
Head Linesman—Edward Daley, Harvard University.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Thanksgiving Day football feature will be the clash at the Harvard Stadium between the Little Building eleven and the fast team from the United States Naval Radio School, the result of which will decide the championship of the first naval district.

Both teams have a perfect score in the league standing and some interesting football is looked for.

Despite the fact that Camp Devens and the Princeton aviators have both taken the score of the Cambridge team with the last fortnight, the Radio squad is considered one of the best of the service elevens, and sturdy competition is sure to be provided for the headquarters outfit this morning.

Little Building enters the contest a slight favorite owing to the fact that while their opponent's players have been recruited from the men studying at the school, its lineup includes stars from several naval stations in the first naval district. Jackson Cannell, former Everett High and Dartmouth College quarterback, leads the Boston team. Among the men who will be seen in action this morning with Captain Cannell will be Walter Lally, a clever back who played for the Mechanic Arts High School; George Angus, formerly of Tufts College, and John Lowney, a former Colby Academy star.

The Radio captain, George White, is a former Rindge and Phillips Exeter Academy backfield star. He has a strong line which includes O. K. Cox at center and two fast ends in Cronan and Crissman.

There has been a big demand for tickets, and it is certain that with good playing conditions the attendance will be large. Music will be on hand and several new victory selections will be introduced.

## SPOKANE CLUB PLANS SHOOTS

Annual Northwest Trapshooter's League Team Championship and Trophy Meets Scheduled

SPOKANE, Washington — The Spokane Gun Club is looking forward to an active season this winter with the annual Northwest Trapshooter's League team-championship shoot the big portion of the season. In addition to this, there will be shoots for two valuable trophies. The season is to open next month, and continue until spring.

It has been decided to have the events for the trophies shot on a percentage basis of victories and defeats, all competition being on a handicap system. These contests will be shot off weekly over the club traps on Glover Field, and the northwest team's shoots will also be weekly affairs on regular schedule.

A new system of handicapping will be tried out by the Spokane club this season. Just which system will be used has not been definitely decided, but the added target handicap system is being given serious consideration to replace the yardage handicaps.

WORCESTER BEATS LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts — In a hard-fought game which was featured by the goal tending of Blount of the losing team, Worcester defeated Lawrence in an American Roller Polo League championship contest here Tuesday night, 3 to 1. The summary: LAWRENCE WORCESTER

## OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS FOR 1918

	No. Inn's	At Bat	Runs by	Ave.	ER	BB	SO	men	WP	BP
Faber, Chicago	11	81	285	.70	23	11	1.22	23	26	2
W. J. Johnson, Wash.	30	105	360	.241	71	46	1.24	70	162	8
Matteson, Wash.	14	68	239	.57	20	13	1.72	22	22	0
Shocker, St. Louis	14	84	330	.69	26	19	1.80	40	33	1
S. Coveleskie, Cleve.	38	811	1142	.261	90	63	1.83	76	47	2
Sothoron, St. Louis	29	209	740	.152	64	45	1.94	67	71	3
Perry, Philadelphia	44	323	1196	.295	97	73	1.98	111	81	2
L. J. Bush, Boston	36	216	994	.241	88	64	2.11	91	125	3
Harper, (H.) Wash.	33	244	858	.182	77	59	2.18	78	8	1
Ruth, Boston	35	1043	230	.425	51	41	2.22	49	40	2
Ericksen, Detroit	12	166	520	.308	32	26	2.26	52	22	1
S. Jones, Boston	24	184	657	.511	66	46	2.25	42	62	8
Morgan, New York	45	230	881	.223	78	58	2.27	43	28	1
Quinn, Chicago	6	51	176	.38	13	23	2.30	7	22	1
Enzmann, Cleveland	30	137	495	.130	44	36	2.37	29	38	5
Houck, St. Louis	27	73	258	.58	24	19	2.38	29	29	0
Shaw, Washington	41	241	881	.201	85	63	2.43	90	129	1
McNamee, N. Y.	15	123	491	.285	39	31	2.44	29	46	0
Wright, St. Louis	18	111	405	.99	39	31	2.51	18	25	0
Leifeld, St. Louis	15	67	242	.61	23	19	2.56	19	22	0
E. A. Russell, Chicago	19	125	464	.117	45	36	2.59	23	27	2
Benz, Chicago	29	146	553	.148	54	42	2.59	27	2	0
Bogby, Cleveland	44	280	1026	.284	82	62	2.64	77	58	2
Morton, Cleveland	30	215	787	.190	87	63	2.64	77	123	3
Shellenbach, Chicago	38	203	747	.250	77	54	2.66	74	102	0
Philly, Philadelphia	16	88	225	.440	37	26	2.69	31	22	3
Williams, Chicago	15	106	363	.76	32	22	2.72	47	30	2
Leonard, Boston	16	126	469	.119	53	38	2.72	47	32	0
Cleote, Chicago	39	258	982	.264	91	78	2.75	39	98	2
Ayers, Washington	39	218	818	.215	91	69	2.84	63	65	7
Diamond, Detroit	33	250	925	.243	84	58	2.84	58	73	5
Caldwell, New York	24	148	716	.210	21	16	2.86	10	14	3
Love, New York	38	223	817	.207	92	78	2.97	116	95	10
C. Jones, Detroit	21	67	246	.60	35	23	2.99	38	15	0
Gregg, Philadelphia	30	199	716	.180	85	69	3.12	67	63	5
Cunningham, Detroit	27	140	514	.131	68	49	3.15	28	39	2
Howell, St. Louis	15	80	229	.74	44	28	3.15	27	35	0
Devore, Cleveland	23	141	542	.154	84	50	3.20	51	40	1
Angus, r.h.	19	141	520	.139	68	51	3.25	69	67	0
Rogers, St. Louis	27	141	554	.148	66	56	2.28	49	23	1
Watson, Philadelphia	22	151	512	.136	76	55	2.25	51	24	3</td

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## LONDON MONEY LESS PLENTIFUL

Favorable War News Does Not Have Favorable Effect Upon War Bond Sales—Tone of the Stock Market Is Cheerful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Money has again been less plentiful in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 2, although substantial government disbursements toward the latter end of the week helped to ease the situation considerably. Early in the week the market found it necessary to renew some of its indebtedness to the Bank of England at the 4 per cent rate over the month-end. Later, however, the market was able to liquidate some of this, and by Thursday had cleared off all its commitments. The overnight rate appears to have settled down to a level somewhere between 3 and 3 1/4 per cent, and it is doubtful if money will become cheaper for a while, particularly in view of the near approach of the half yearly interest payment date of the 5 per cent war loan, involving a sum of about £58,000,000. The recent favorable news from the military theaters of war does not appear to have had an altogether desirable effect upon war bond sales, for the total a week ago was £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 short of the £25,000,000 which the Chancellor stated was the requisite weekly minimum.

The revenue of the Exchequer for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 26, amounted to £12,838,000, more than half of which, or £5,700,000, came from the excess profits tax. Income tax for the week produced £1,181,000. The expenditure for the seven days was £45,542,000. The deficit was practically all covered by borrowing. National war bond sales brought in £28,482,000, most of which was the proceeds of sales in the war bond week in London. Other debt contributed £7,555,000 and war savings certificates £1,400,000. There was a small reduction in the floating debt, due to the repayment of £3,000,000 of ways and means advances. Treasury bills sales produced a net of £1,19,000.

This week's statement of the Bank of England records a further expansion of £806,000 in the note circulation. This was accompanied, however, by a further increase in the bullion stock of £539,000. "Public deposits" show a decline of £2,409,000 and "government securities" an increase of £11,761,000. Other deposits are accordingly £13,847,000 up, and the ratio of reserve to liabilities is down again to 17.23 per cent.

On the Royal Exchange quotations have again continued to move toward parity, and although there have been with one exception no very marked advances the movement has been a steady and all the more satisfactory one. Madrid is the one exception, for in that instance the recovery in the value of the sovereign is more rapid, the rate going up from 22.80 to 23.31.

The tone of the stock and share markets has been strong and distinctly cheerful, although business generally has been on a small scale. In the mining share department a certain amount of speculative business has been noticeable and in the rubber share section prices have been firm with very little business taking place.

## MARINE AGAIN IS IN URGENT DEMAND

Further liquidation and lower prices characterized the New York stock market yesterday. The conspicuous exception in the general decline was the Marine preferred, which soared to 11 1/2, closing at 11 1/4, making a net gain of 10% on the unexpected developments concerning the sale of the ships. Gulf had a good advance, closing with a net gain of 3 points. Prominent in the decline were Utah Copper with a loss of 3 points, Studebaker 4%, General Motors 2, Steel 2%, Texas Company 2, Mexican Petroleum 4% and Central Leather 2%.

## SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES ADVANCE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One substantial evidence of a broadening investment demand is the advance in recent weeks in short-term notes. New note issues, after being quickly oversubscribed, have advanced to premiums, and existing issues have steadily crept higher.

The following table indicates the improvement which has taken place price-wise in a number of leading note issues since Oct. 28, which was approximately a fortnight before the signing of the armistice:

Yield P.C.

Maturity Oct. 28 Pres.

Am T & T sub 6s. Feb. 15, 1919 6.40 5.50

Armour & Co. 6s. June 15, 1920 5.25

Can Pac Ry 6s. Mar. 2, 1924 6.30 5.80

Cudahy Packing 7s. July 15, 1923 7.10 6.60

Chi. North Ry 6s. Sept. 1, 1920 6.35 5.85

Froc & Gamble 7s. Mar. 1, 1923 6.50 6.10

South Ry 5s. Mar. 1, 1919 8.00 7.60

Westinghouse Elec 6s. Feb. 1, 1919 6.35 4.85

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6, sterling 60-day bills 4.73%, commercial 60-day bills 4.72%, demand 4.75%, cables 4.76-7.16. France demand 5.46, cables 5.45. Guiders demand 4.2%, cables 4.2%. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Rubles demand 13 1/2%, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 77%. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 6 bid. Call money easy, high 5%, low 5%, ruling rate 5, closing bid 5, offered 5%, last loan 5%. Bank acceptances 4%.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	52 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	51
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Car & Fy	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Loco	61 1/2	61 1/2	60	60
Am Motor Carriers	80	80	79	79
Am Sugar	111	111	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Anaconda	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Atchison	93	93	92	92
Atg & W	108 1/2	108 1/2	106	107
Bald Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Beth Steel B	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Beth Steel B sub	106	106	105	105
B R T	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Can Pacific	159 1/2	160	158 1/2	158 1/2
Cent Leather	61	61	57 1/2	57 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
C. M. & St P	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
C. R. I. & P	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
C. R. I. & P 7%	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chees	80 1/2	80 1/2	79	79
Erie	19	19	18	18
Gen Electric	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Gen Motors	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gen Motors 7%	55	55	52	52
Gen Nat Pfd	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	47	47
Int M Mar	27 1/2	29 1/2	26	27 1/2
Int M Mar pfd 112	110	110	108 1/2	108 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	26	26
Max Pet	161 1/2	161 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Mich & Hudson	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
N Y Central	78	78	75 1/2	76 1/2
N Y N. H. & H	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nor Pacific	95	95	93 1/2	93 1/2
Pan Am Pet	65	65	65	65
Penn	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	45 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ray Con	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	84	82 1/2	83 1/2
St. Louis Spring	65 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	71 1/2
Rep & Steel	76	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Studebaker	55 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Texas Co.	182	184	180	180
U S Steel	129 1/2	130	128	128
U S Steel pfd	67 1/2	68 1/2	67	67 1/2
Utah Copper	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Western Union	87 1/2	89	87 1/2	87 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	42	42 1/2
Willys-Over	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Total sales	727,900			

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib Ln 3s	99.50	99.50	99.20	99.20
Lib Ln 4s	96.30	96.30	96.20	96.20
Lib Ln 5s	95.50	95.50	95.14	95.14
Lib Ln 6s	94.50	94.50	94.20	94.20
Lib Ln 7s	94.95	94.95	94.70	94.70
Lib Ln 8s	96.95	97.14	96.90	97.00
Lib Ln 9s	96.95	97.20	96.94	97.10
Lib Ln 10s	97.04	97.16	97.00	97.04

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo French 5s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City Lyons 6 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City Marcellis 6 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow, of Smith-Herrick Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—W. A. Dixon, of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.

Buffalo—E. P. Meister, of W. H. Walker; 207 Essex St., Room 206.

Charlotte, N. C.—J. B. Eiford, of Eiford's Department Store; Essex.

Chicago—J. Brody, of Hillmans Stores; Lenox.

Chicago—L. J. Koch; Essex.

Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsberg, of W. S. Maxine & Mer. Co.; Essex.

Hartford—C. L. V. V. of Ruloba & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 420.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Bensley, of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman, of Kornman & Sawyer; Tour.

New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.

New York—Gus Oestrelacher, of U. S. Shoes; 100 W. 45th St.

St. Louis—H. Vinschonhaier, of Vinschonhaier Shoe Co.; Tour.

\*New York quotation.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Quebec, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S. Reeding, Pa.—R. L. Ermentrout, of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

## TOWN ACCOUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Systems Installed in 95 Municipalities Under the Supervision of the Bureau of Statistics Bringing Satisfactory Results

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Operation of the state law permitting cities and towns to install modern systems of accounting and auditing, under the supervision of the Bureau of Statistics, has been extended already to 95 municipalities, with such satisfactory result that waste has been stopped, the issue of loans placed upon a sound basis, and unsuspected assets in some cases uncovered. In fact, the standard of local government is regarded to have been lifted decidedly by such an improvement in financial conditions.

In speaking of the benefits of the new law, Charles F. Gettym, director of the Bureau of Statistics, said: "It has been the policy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts up to a recent date to allow its cities and towns to assume the entire responsibility for their financial condition, subject to certain restrictions upon their power to incur debt."

"This is fundamentally sound. Unfortunately, however, it has not yet appeared altogether clear to the people of the cities and towns that for the State, without some preliminary action by them, to take such steps, in entirely good faith, as may be necessary to place their accounting methods upon a business basis, and to furnish them with a competent auditing system independent of the work of local authorities, does not violate the essence of our long-established traditions of local self-government.

"It fact be needed to support such a statement they can be found in recent experiences of two Massachusetts towns. In one instance the auditing of the books of a suspected town official was only obtained after several months' insistence by this office, as the town authorities refused to believe that a shortage, which eventually proved to be several thousand dollars, actually existed. In another instance where the faulty methods of book-keeping indicated the possibility of a deficit, the audit revealed the existence of \$5000 of unsuspected assets.

"In fact, without exception, satisfactory results have followed in those towns which have installed an accounting system characterized by carefully devised safeguards and making possible official returns embodying easily understood classification of receipts and expenditures, with incidentally the ability under these conditions of making significant comparisons upon a uniform basis, not only with the town's own financial experience over a period of years, but with that of other towns.

"Our experience so far has been that in not a single instance where the provisions of the law have been accepted, has it been found that either the citizenry as a whole or the municipal authorities have been subjected because of this fact to the slightest limitation upon their freedom in seeking to attain by their own endeavors the best possible type of local government.

"This is not, by any means, to say that a high standard of efficiency in the government of a community can be secured by furnishing a few printed forms, however well devised, to the town officers, nor can it be secured solely through the selection of town officers competent to keep their accounts and to make transcripts of the same into intelligent and intelligible town reports; it can only be secured after these rudimentary things are an accomplished fact, and the administrative officers and citizens act logically and honestly upon the information thus available to them.

"There happily have been many instances where the administrative officers and their constituents in the citizenry have done this and have secured for their city or town in very large measure, if not in the fullest degree, the opportunities thus afforded of improving the financial condition of the municipality and a corresponding raising of the standard of government in such communities."

### ST. LAWRENCE SHIPPING

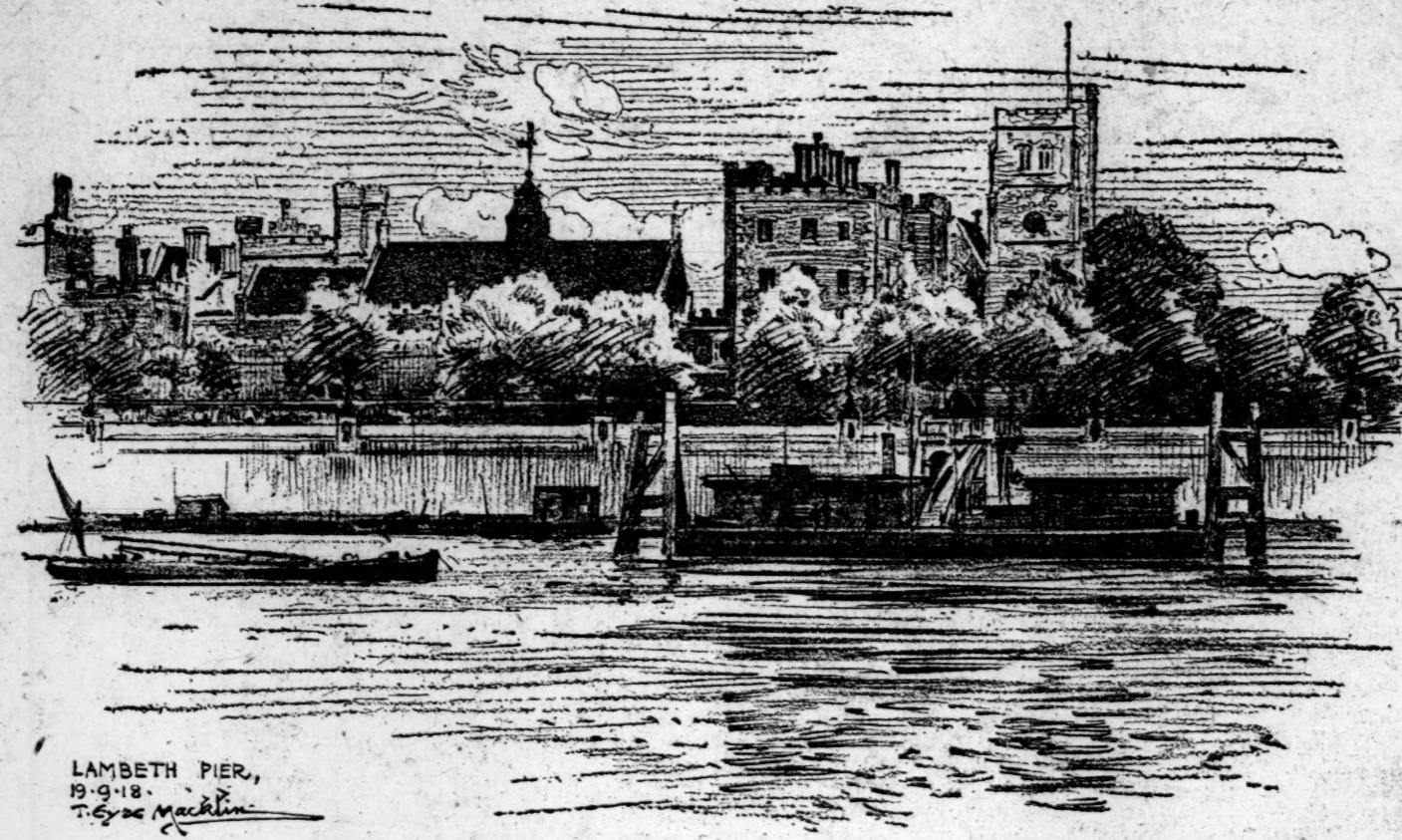
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce has communicated to the council of the Montreal Board of Trade a copy of an order-in-council authorizing a contract to be made with the Gulf of St. Lawrence Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, for the provision of steamship services between Quebec and points on the lower St. Lawrence on the south shore, Prince Edward Island, Magdalen Islands and Gaspe ports, including also a port on the western coast of Newfoundland. The company proposes to provide, in addition to the steamship service, refrigerator plants or ice houses at various points along the south shore of the gulf, to take care of fish, meat and produce and to operate these plants in the development of fish production and other natural resources of the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island, and the north and south shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

### POLITICAL SCIENCE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Charles M. Schwab, Prof. William Howard Taft and Secretary of Labor Wilson will be the chief speakers at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, to be held Dec. 6 and 7, when the subject for discussion will be "Our industrial victory and its effect on the future relations of labor and capital."



Lambeth Pier and Palace from the Thames

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## LAMBETH'S PLACE IN ENGLISH HISTORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The landing stage at Lambeth, which is now to be removed, is not that for centuries the Archbishop of Canterbury's horse ferry brought heavy traffic from the Westminster shore, but it marks as nearly as may be the site of that stage, and it marks a place of still older interest, the end of the ford through which for untold centuries people splashed or even shouldered their way across a wide-spread lagoon. If the people of London realized the connection of this landing place with their city, they might not consent to the removal of its last vestige.

Lambeth today is a crowded industrial center with a few institutions and places of interest or of great importance, such as the home of William Blake, the birthplace of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the old Victoria Music Hall where Shakespeare still draws his thousands, the Union Jack Club for soldiers of all the Allies, the Congregational Institutional Church with its Lincoln memorial tower, the great hospitals of St. Thomas and Bethlehem, removed here from their ancient sites, the huge Waterloo Station, terminus of railway south and west, and the noble London County Council Hall now building. But all this is a new creation, made possible by the three modern bridges of Lambeth, Westminster, and Waterloo. Lambeth, through nearly all its history, has been a lonely spot.

It was for centuries a place of marsh and meadow and woodland, where wild fowl of every kind abounded and where people hunted deer. Close along the easily flooded shore lived watermen and fishermen who, for generations after their fellows further down the river had been crowded out by buildings, made their living on "the fishy river of Thames." Elizabethan prints show only a few houses clustered on the slopes toward the east, pleasant trees on the uplands, Lambeth Palace with its stout square towers, the Parish church and a few boats close to the landing stage or in the stream. Clearly, for Londoners, the palace and the landing stage were

forty years later the Thames was to receive an archbishop to whom it had always been unkind. It had tried to drown him at Fulham crossing, it had tried to drown his servants with their horses at his own horse ferry, and at the last, after he had dominated England for years, almost in the moment of his pride, it received at this old landing stage Archbishop Laud, "broken in a day," and carried him down Fleet Street with his confident cry of: "Citizens of London, arm for England and the Queen!" had found in the deserted streets no one to answer him.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Keeper of the Gate

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

At the opening in the rocks there appeared a queer little house. Its corner posts and side posts were of the stalks of the bracken fern, with the rounded heads of the spring buds of the fern for ornamental capitals. Its sides, between the posts, were of fern leaves, plaited in a beautiful pattern, upon a ground of woven rushes. This was the Fernside House.

At the gate of the Fernside House there sat a great frog with a copper-colored head. He was a gorgeous fellow. His body, back and sides were figured in tones of sea and olive green, broken with big spots of copper brown and amber. His great throat and belly were of a delicate yellow green, daintily toned at the armpits and thighs with amber and brown.

As the Shoveler finished singing the chorus of his impromptu song—

"I'll carry him over,  
I'll carry him through  
To the Fernside House,  
Whose gate is kept.

Oh, Copper Head, by you—  
Because it's kept by  
You!"

the last "you" was given with such a loud-sounding and exaggerated "Quack!" that Copper Head jumped nearly a foot high, he was so surprised, and that tickled Mr. Bill Duck immensely.

Then a most wonderful sound came rolling forth. It was the voice of Copper Head, and he seemed to know who it was very well before he looked up the path, for he called:

"You here again? Well, I declare! You might think I was a mile away, to hear you, Shoveler! That quack of yours might be a little more subdued and it would be just as funny and musical. You can't fool me, you know."

The frog had been sitting at the gate, squatting on his haunches. His eyes twinkled so cheerfully, and the corners of his mouth turned up so happily, that one could easily see that he thought he had the finest job in the world, as keeper of the gate of the Fernside House. As he finished speaking, the Shoveler came round the bend in the path and called:

"Caught you that trip!—unaware, as it were!" and started down the path to the gate.

"I caught you, too—in the air!" Copper Head announced, and he sat up straighter and rolled his big eyes upon the travelers, the bearer and the borne, with a most friendly, humorous curiosity in his attitude. The corners of his mouth turned up a little farther, as he saw the little fish lean over to see him better from his strange pool on the duck's back—the leaf with the water in it.

"Well caught!—but on the jump, old sport," quacked Bill, who by now was almost in front of the gate and Copper Head. The latter was as quick as Bill, in replying to his joke:

"But not caught out!—which would have put you out, old Shoveler Bill, since you want me in when you call."

"A hit! Doesn't put me out!"

"You're not in yet," Copper retorted.

"But where might you be bound for?"

"It isn't four either; it is only one," the little Goldfish interrupted, eagerly.

"I am taking my friend on my back, to help him on his way, and to the Golden Pool. That is why we have come to you, Copper Head," Bill explained.

"Very good, Shoveler. But you have to say why you wish to go, and, you know, the keeper of the pool does not allow anyone through unless he understands the right purpose."

"I know, Copper Head," chuckled Bill. "If I didn't, I would probably be trying to eat you—but that is all out of our thought now, thank goodness!"

"That's right! Thank goodness!"

"And, you see," continued Bill, "I want to go in to help some one along who hasn't any feet of his own to travel on."

"That is all right for you, then. But how about your friend up there on your back?"

"He understands. And you do look out for the right ones," said Bill, admiringly.

"And in!" Copper Head, wisely added.

"Then you do know in well?" the little Goldfish questioned.

"Naturally, since we are all well in Good," he answered. "But how about your reason for wanting to go in to the Golden Pool?"

The little Goldfish looked wistfully at the big frög, as he answered: "Why, because it is the place of promise in being for me."

The Copper Head smiled in the kindest and merriest way at the wise answer, while the duck made a jolly quacking sound, down in his neck, as ducks do when they are very pleased with something.

"Quite a lot of folks besides you want to go also," the frog replied.

"Of course, they would. Any fish would—even those that don't see have hopes."

"One, you mean!" said a gurgling, familiar voice.

"Why, Spraddles! Where did you come from?"

"Over there!" Spraddles waved a paw in the direction of the hill. "I said I would hop up after you and, when I got there, thought I would like to come on down and see what Copper Head and the Shoveler were doing for you, little fish. Not that we need any showing by me," he added appreciatively.

"Wish we did. It would give you another life on the way—helping us, if we needed it. One way—"

"There's only one, Bill," and Spraddles opened his mouth in the widest grin he owned, as he said it.

"Quite right. But you have to see—"

"I see. I'm on the way," the little Goldfish interrupted happily.

"You are getting on, little fish," remarked Bill. "This is a sort of a red letter day—in your cap, as it were." This was said with the funniest sort of quacks, so that they all enjoyed the mixed sayings as much as he did.

"A red letter day? Why, any day a letter can be read," Copper Head commented pun-cally.

"If you can see—" the little Goldfish started to say.

"You see, if you do, and it is," interrupted Bill, with huge enjoyment.

"What?" asked Copper Head.

"What?" inquired the little Goldfish, in a puzzled way.

"One!" answered Spraddles emphatically.

"One what—letter?" Bill jokingly asked.

"Day!" said Spraddles.

"That has three, not one," Bill countered.

"Three what?" the little Goldfish interestedly asked.

"Letters!" quacked Bill triumphantly.

"You can see, if it has, or is," Spraddles commented.

"Is what?" Copper Head questioned.

"Day, of course," Spraddles concluded this as if he had settled Bill.

"Well, it's the first I've ever heard of one wearing time in a cap, or otherwise," Copper Head continued.

"Time's nothing—to wear," returned Spraddles.

"Yet, I have heard of some human folks who thought they were worn by it," Bill remarked, and jerked his tail so funny that he spilled some water over Spraddles' face, just as he was opening his mouth to speak.

Spraddles blinked and swallowed, and gurgled in his deep bass voice without pausing.

"That's nothing—and folks can't be worn by nothing, and nothing can't be worn by—"

"That's right. It never does get by, worn or otherwise."

"That certainly settles time—now," said Copper Head, with deep satisfaction.

"Now isn't time," corrected Spraddles helpfully. "It is."

"What is?" asked the little Goldfish.

"Now!" Spraddles had the finest voice imaginable for saying these things.

"What do you do with 'then'?" queried Bill.

"Oh—Now and Then? They go together, because every one does not see Now as he ought, for, when you come to Then, you always find it's Now."

"Now—then! They are together, Spraddles—You say that you want to go in through the gate of the Fernside, that guards the way to the Golden Pool, and you have given a very good answer as to your reason for going, but have not said what you expect to get there." Here Copper Head turned to the little Goldfish questioningly.

"Oh!" said the little fish longingly. "I want to go for the Promise, and I, and, because it is in Being. And, for the sake of the little girl who is on the Way there and will be looking for me."

Copper Head nodded. "Every way is the right way that leads to the selfless gate—and the Promise. You may enter In."

Spraddles turned a frog-spring, handspringing in his delight, and the Shoveler quacked in high feather—which would be the top of his head, no—and the little Goldfish simply bubbled his thanks.

Then Copper Head turned to his gate so beautifully barred, and, taking the top reeds of woven strength down from their place with a spring, the gate swung wide, revealing a long, open path that led to a lovely sparkling lake.

It was an enchanting view. Also the opening of the gate had been quite an imposing little ceremony, showing the character of the frog and his friends and all the creatures of worth.

For it is undoubted that they recognize the right of each to his true place, and the effort at protection each makes for the common good of all. There is law and order everywhere, and the rights of all are respected.

So, when Copper Head had thrown wide the gate of the Fernside House, he did it with a magnificent wave of his paw, full of the importance of the occasion and the privilege.

The Shoveler stepped forward with wide the gate of the Fernside House, he did it with a magnificent wave of his paw, full of the importance of the occasion and the privilege.

And In!" Copper Head, wisely added.

"Then you do know in well?" the little Goldfish questioned.

"Naturally, since we are all well in Good," he answered. "But how about your reason for wanting to go in to the Golden Pool?"

The little Goldfish looked wistfully at the big frög, as he answered: "Why, because it is the place of promise in being for me."

The Copper Head smiled in the kindest and merriest way at the wise answer, while the duck made a jolly quacking sound, down in his neck, as ducks do when they are very pleased with something.

"Quite a lot of folks besides you want to go also," the frog replied.

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"Why, Spraddles! Where did you come from?"

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"Quite right. But you have to see—"

red—

Be—

Cause—

They—

Both—

R—

Red."

End of the Eighth Adventure.



By courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

### Some Japanese Festivals

Why is it that we all so delight to read about, and to dream of visiting, the little island country of Japan? There might be many answers to that question, and perhaps we should each think of a different one. "Cherry blossoms, in the spring," one might say without hesitation; "tiny people in soft, many-colored kimonos," another would say. Still others might name that veiled, snow-topped mountain of Fujiyama, or the miniature gardens with their pools and flowers and bridges; to others, Japan might suggest tiny, bare, immaculately clean little houses, facing streets thronged with foot-passengers or with those riding comfortably in two-wheeled, smooth-going jinrikishas. Somebody, too, would be sure to think of the festivals. For Japan has many picturesque ones.

You know about them, of course.

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Why is it that we all so delight to read about, and to dream of visiting, the little island country of Japan? There might be many answers

## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by A. S. Burbank, Plymouth, Mass.

Leyden Street,  
Plymouth

Westward from the water-side, straight to the foot of Fort Hill, ran the first street laid out in Plymouth, and, for that matter, in New England; called simply the First Street, then the Broad Street, and eventually coming into the name of Leyden Street, which it retained. Mourt's "Relation" tells us, in the words of one who helped in the work, how the laying out of the street was done:

"Thursday, the 28th of December, as many as could were sent to work on

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the hill, where we proposed to build our platform for our ordnance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see afar into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon, and first we took notice how many families there were, willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fewer houses; which was done and we reduced them to 19 families.

"To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth and three in length, and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out."

About midway in Leyden Street it was crossed by another. The Governor's house stood at the intersection, and it was from this point that the little procession started, which Isaac de Rasiere of New Amsterdam, visiting Plymouth in 1626, saw and related with so much wonder in his "Narration":

"Upon the hill," he says, "they have a large, square house, with a flat roof made of thick sawn plank, staved with oak beams, on the top of which they have six cannon which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays. . . . They assemble by beat of drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door; they have their cloaks on and place themselves in order, three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum. Behind comes the Governor in a long robe; beside him on the right hand comes the preacher, with his cloak on, and on the left hand the captain with his side arms and cloak on, and with a small arms in his hand, and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms down near him. Thus they are constantly on their guard night and day."

At this period in the history of New Amsterdam the Indians came and went freely among the people, and it was a common thing for them to attend the Sunday services held in the big mill chamber, which was the first place of worship in the Dutch colony; and that is why this group of people, marching soberly along Leyden Street, so impressed their guests.

The Masterpiece of  
Korean Art

China is, in fact, what she names herself, "The Middle Kingdom." She is like a great central tower encircled with powerful buttresses of races, partly akin to her in blood, partly tributary, but all feeling the weight of her great ideals. . . .

Closer to China than is Japan, closer in spirit if not in race, because closer in communication, lies the peninsula of Korea, originally a wealthy, prosperous, and progressive country, though now so feeble. Korea has only in part, and then for very short periods, been included within the limits of the Chinese Empire. At other periods she has been dominated, and now seems finally to be dominated, by the Japanese. But in the early days of her civilization, from the Fourth to the Seventh Century of our era, she betrayed so much of independent vigor and genius as to make her art, though only for a short illumination, a special and important center of creation. This happened, too, at a time when Japan, still in the grasp of semi-barbarism, was prepared to take her first great step out into the light. . . .

The greatest perfect monument of

Korean Art that has come down to us, without which we could only conjecture as to the height reached by the peninsula's creations, is the great standing Buddha, or possibly Bodhisattva, of the Yumedono pavilion at Horuji. This most beautiful statue, a little larger than life, was discovered by me and a Japanese colleague in the summer of 1884. I had credentials from the central government which enabled me to requisition the opening of godowns and shrines. The central space of the octagonal Yumedono was occupied by a great closed shrine, which ascended like a pillar toward the apex. The priests of Horuji confessed that tradition ascribed the contents of the shrine to Korean work of the days of Suiko, but that it had not been opened for more than two hundred years. On fire with the prospect of such an unique treasure, we urged the priests to open it by every argument at our command. They resisted long, alleging that in punishment for the sacrifice an earthquake might well destroy the temple. Finally we prevailed, and I shall never forget our feelings as the long disused key rattled in the rusty lock. Within the shrine appeared a tall mass closely wrapped about in swathing bands of cotton cloth, upon which the dust of ages had gathered. It was no task to unwrap the contents, some 500 yards of cloth having been used. . . . But at last the final folds of the covering fell away, and this marvelous statue, unique in the world, came forth to human sight for the first time in centuries. It was a little taller than life, but hollow at the back, carved most carefully from some hard wood which had been covered with gilding, now stained to the yellow-brown of bronze. The head was ornamented with a wonderful crown of Korean openwork gilt bronze, from which hung long streamers of the same material set with jewels.

But it was the esthetic wonder of this work that attracted us most. From the front the figure is not quite so noble, but seen in profile it seemed to rise to the height of archaic Greek art. The long lines of drapery, sweeping at the two sides from shoulders to feet, were unbroken in single quiet curves approximating straight lines, giving great height and dignity to the figure.

But the finest feature was the profile view of the head, with its sharp Han nose, its straight clear forehead, and its rather large—almost negroid—lips, on which a quiet mysterious smile played, not unlike Da Vinci's Mona Lisa's. Recalling the archaic stiffness of Egyptian Art at its finest, it appeared still finer in the sharpness and individuality of the cutting. In slimness it was like a Gothic statue from Amiens, but far more peaceful and unified in its single system of lines. Its arrangement of draperies seemed to be based upon the bronze statuette type of Go, but suddenly expanded to unexpected beauty by the addition of such slender proportions. We saw at once that it was the supreme masterpiece of Korean creation, and must have proved a most powerful model to the artists of Suiko, especially to Shotoku. . . .

The one additional feature which here merits the highest praise is the wonderful flower-like tangle of the curved lines in the openwork crown which twine about the focus of a crescent moon. Whatever the promise of decorative beauty in low relief or perforated plates already approached by Han mirrors, or Wei groups, or the Korean scroll work upon Tamamushi, all were far surpassed by the richness and esthetic unity of this splendid crown. It must ever remain a chief monument of the temporary supremacy of Korean Art at the end of the Sixth Century. Ernest F. Fenollosa in "Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art."

The Reasoning of the  
Pilgrims

The reasons that lay behind the migration of the Pilgrim fathers from Scrooby, England, to Leyden, Holland, and thence to Plymouth, in New England, is made clear by Leonard Bacon in his "Genesis of the New England Churches," where he writes:

"In view of present and impending dangers incident to their lot in Leyden, they were thinking of 'timely remedy'; and what remedy was there but migration from that old world to the new? 'Not out of new-fangledness, or other such like giddy humor,' were they 'inclined to the conclusion of removal.' They found themselves urged by 'sundry weighty and solid reasons' which belong to history, and which they have put on record for us.

"First they saw, and found by experience, the hardness of the place to be such that few in comparison would come to them, and fewer would abide it out and continue with them. For many that came to them—and many more that desired to be with them—could not endure that great labor and hard fare, with other inconveniences, which they underwent and were contented with. But though they loved their persons, approved their cause, and honored their sufferings, yet they left them—as it were weeping—as Orpah did her mother-in-law Naomi, or as those Romans did Cato in Utica, who desired to be excused and borne with though they could not all be Catos. Many—though they desired to enjoy the ordinances of God in their purity, and the liberty of the Gospel with them—yet, alas! admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather than to endure these hardships: yea, some preferred and chose the prisons in England rather than liberty in Holland with these afflictions. It was thought, therefore, that if a better and easier place of living could be had, it would draw many, and take away these discouragements. Yea, their pastor would often say that many of those who both wrote and preached against them, would practice as they did if they were in a place where they might have liberty and live comfortably."

"Such, then, in their own simple statements, was the first consideration urging them to a removal. Their foremost thought was for the cause in which they had suffered. Ought they not to dare—and perhaps to suffer—greater things in the hope of making a refuge for others like-minded with themselves? At the same time, other considerations, drawn from their own hardships, apparently so ineffective, and from their hopes and fears for their children, pointed in the same direction."

"Exiles as they were they could not

forget that they were English; and little as they owed to King or Parliament, they were loyal to their native country. They could not bear the thought of losing their nationality. After all, it was their desire to live under the protection of England, and that their children after them should retain the language and the name of Englishmen."

"Nor was that all. They wanted more for their children than the inheritance of their nationality. One incident of their poverty, in that foreign land, was their inability to give their children such an education as they had themselves received."

If they could have a country of their own, even though it were in a wilderness three thousand miles away, they might have English schools for all their children.

"It was characteristic of the men

that the religious value of the Christian Sabbath entered into their deliberations. They had been Puritans and, in

becoming Separatists, they had not surrendered the Puritan doctrine which made the first day of the week a day of holy rest, and recognized no other day as holy. A Continental Sunday, even among Calvinists, did not seem to them like God's institution in the Decalogue. How did their hearts long for the stillness of those rural Sabbaths in old England. Their grief at the profanation of the Sabbath in Holland, made them weary of that land, with all the liberty it gave them. As they thought how tranquil and full of heaven that day might be to them in a country all their own, the thought was like a vision of the rest that remained to the people of God.

"But most inspiring of all the reasons for so bold an enterprise was the one which blended with every other, lifting their consultations up to a higher plane; and it would be unjust not to describe it in their own words. It was a great hope and inward zeal they had of laying some good foundation (or at least, to make some way thereto) for propagating and advancing the Gospel of the kingdom of Christ in those remote parts of the world; yea, though they should be stepping stones unto others for the performance of so great a work."

## Sailor Man!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Sailor Man! We're goin' to sea agen,  
as back in '43,  
Fer the country's buildin' merchantmen galore;  
Up 'n' down the broad Atlantic to  
the Port of Old Desires,  
N' I hear the halyards rattlin', as  
of yore.

We'll step from port 'n' town life, to  
the freedom of the sea  
Thro' wild waters which no mariner  
would sail,  
With a chanty, lads, n' buckos that  
will make the fo'c'sle ring,  
N' the clipper's teeth a-bitin' thro'  
the gale.

With the steady trade winds blowin',  
then a tack to homeward trail,  
N' we'll watch strange blazin' sunsets  
fashioned by no mortal hand,  
N' the dawn light of the mornin',  
streakin' waters gray'n pale,  
With the look-out bawlin' out, "To  
leeward! Land!"

Sailor Man! I hear the sea-wash 'n'  
the crunchin' of the hulls,  
The winds are blowin' steady off the  
cliffs above the town.  
We'll aft the mainsails, Heartie! To  
the cryin' of the gulls,  
N' we'll point her nose to seaward  
fore the blackened night comes  
down.

Tolstoy and His Tales

"It was at this time [1886] that Tolstoy wrote several of his best tales for the people: 'How Much Land Does a Man Need?' 'Ilyas,' 'The Three Hermits,' and the excellent temperance story, 'The Imp and the Crust,' as well as 'Ivan the Fool,' into which last he has compressed a large part of his philosophy of life. This story he read to some of the peasants and, having asked one of them to retell the tale in his own words, took many hints from him and incorporated them in the story." Aylmer Maude writes in his recent volume, "Leo Tolstoy."

"I always do that," said he. "I learn how to write from them, and test my work on them. That is the only way to produce stories for the people. My story, 'God Sees the Truth,' was made that way. It was retold me by one of my pupils."

"Besides the help he got from peasants and schoolboys, Tolstoy also received assistance from peasant women. There was one old woman, Anisia, from a neighboring village, who used to come to see Tolstoy and tell him tales; and he used to delight both in her stories and in her way of telling them, and would say: 'You are a real master, Anisia! Thank you for teaching me to speak Russian—and to think Russian!'

"First they saw, and found by experience, the hardness of the place to be such that few in comparison would come to them, and fewer would abide it out and continue with them. For many that came to them—and many more that desired to be with them—could not endure that great labor and hard fare, with other inconveniences, which they underwent and were contented with. But though they loved their persons, approved their cause, and honored their sufferings, yet they left them—as it were weeping—as Orpah did her mother-in-law Naomi, or as those Romans did Cato in Utica, who desired to be excused and borne with though they could not all be Catos. Many—though they desired to enjoy the ordinances of God in their purity, and the liberty of the Gospel with them—yet, alas! admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather than to endure these hardships: yea, some preferred and chose the prisons in England rather than liberty in Holland with these afflictions. It was thought, therefore, that if a better and easier place of living could be had, it would draw many, and take away these discouragements. Yea, their pastor would often say that many of those who both wrote and preached against them, would practice as they did if they were in a place where they might have liberty and live comfortably."

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## "Fear Not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CHRISTIAN scientific practice," says Mrs. Eddy on page 410 of Science and Health, "begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" There is hardly an undertaking of any kind in which the vanquishing of fear is not the principal thing. It has always been humanity's most stupendous task, so that the procession of progress marking ages often indicates simply the overcoming of fear. Now the admonition, "Fear not," which seems to have been a favorite one with Christ Jesus, was not a demand for an exhibition of mere animal courage. Our Master indicated in his rebuke to Pilate, when the latter questioned him as to the nature of his kingdom, that animal courage was not true fearlessness. Christ's kingdom could only be established on spiritual understanding, and this understanding is the fearlessness that is the one essential. How- ever, doubt as to the value of real fearlessness should have been dissipated long ago, neither should there be an over-estimation any more of animal courage, for recent events have certainly taught us that there is nothing that can compare in value to the true courage that rightness or Principle gives to any man who knows his cause to be just.

Considering again the demand, "Fear not, we find that it is not only a good phrase for daily use but that it also conforms to the very highest requirements of Christianity. In other words, the demand, Fear not, is scientific. What does fear imply? Does it not mean that we believe that we have an enemy of some kind? If we were scientifically, that is to say, absolutely, certain that in reality we had no enemy whatever, would we have any fear? The command, Fear not, therefore, means that we should gain such an understanding of God and His idea, man, that we shall find all fear to be without foundation in fact, that is to say, unreal. God is Love, and the spiritual or real universe is, therefore, the reflection of infinite Love. In the true or spiritual creation there can be no enemy whatsoever, hence, also, no fear. Once let us grasp this great fact of divine Love, that there are no real enemies of any kind or type, that God, Love, never could nor would create that which is unlike Himself or which might become an enemy and manifest being or power opposed to and apart from God, good—once let us grasp this fact, and we shall lose all fear. Overcoming fear, it is then apparent, is the overcomer of a belief in enmity.

The world is now facing a greater problem than was the war itself, namely, the problem of reconstruction. What is the principal element of hindrance in this work? Is it not summed up in the word enmity and its concomitant fear? To anyone viewing the world problem, even for a moment only, it must become apparent that the one thing to overcome is enmity or resentment. Nations or people hating one another are not able to see things from the proper viewpoint, for hatred obscures all true conclusions. To overcome hatred or resentment means that fear will be banished in the same proportion, and will revivify trustworthiness. It is plain, then, that an apprehension even in a small degree of that perfect divine Love which, as John says, casteth out fear, will prove itself to be the greatest reconstructionist there is. "Love your enemies," says Mrs. Eddy, "or you will not lose them; and if you love them, you will help

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Grinding to Powder

SOME weeks ago, before the signing of the armistice, representations were made in these columns that the first demand by the allied powers from Germany, as a preliminary even to an armistice, should be the repatriation of Germany's prisoners of war. It was insisted that the transportation involved in such repatriation should take precedence on the railways of the Central Powers over all other movements whatsoever; that there should be no further negotiations over the matter after the first demand; that there should be a time limit, and that the penalties for failure to fulfill the requirements should be the most drastic that could be devised.

At that time the sorry task was undertaken of setting forth some few of the enormities which had been committed in the prison camps by Germany and by her allies, all of whom patterned their conduct on Germany's model. It was pointed out, and it needs to be pointed out again, what this has meant, how, during the last four years, men have been deliberately starved within sight of food; wounded, and left helpless for days and weeks together; flogged; shot at sight and at will; herded into cattle trucks, wedged so tight that there was hardly room to breathe, and left for days without food or water; how the inmates of whole camps have, by careful organization, been kept without sleep, left to starve or to perish with cold; and how in the prison camps of Germany were to be found carefully regulated and skillfully devised instruments of torture, which were not the inhuman device of some brutalized soldier, but deliberately planned and standardized machinery, fabricated under the direction of German professors and doctors.

Now those who realized in any measure what this terrible condition of things meant, who, from the contemplation of what they owed to the soldiers still in the ranks, and to those who have fallen, have turned to the contemplation of what they owed to those who have endured in the prison camps of Germany, hardship and outrage beside which all the horrors of campaigning are almost like a holiday enterprise, those who have done this must have looked with eager concern, on the day when the armistice terms were published, to find how the matter was left in regard to the prisoners. Article ten of the armistice terms laid it down that there should be "an immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war." It has not yet been disclosed what the detailed conditions fixed by the armistice agreement were. Whatever these conditions may have been, however, it is inconceivable to suppose that they are being, or ever have been, in any considerable detail fulfilled.

The reports are almost daily coming through of the horrors which are being endured by the released prisoners who, after being kept in a state of privation for years, overworked, underfed, and poorly clothed, are being turned out on to the high roads of Germany and Belgium, and obliged to tramp their way, without money, in many cases through a hostile country, to the nearest British outposts. This is indeed a time for straight speaking, and for prompt action. No attempt should be made to cover up the horror of the situation. It is Germany's final outrage, and the world had better understand it aright and without delay. "Along the roads that lead to the allied lines," runs a recent report, "from territory that is still in German hands, there passed today pitiful processions of broken, starving men, prisoners newly released from prison camps in Belgium. The sight of them makes one's heart ache. They are mere shadows of men in rags and tatters, stumbling along rough stone roads. The Germans opened the doors of their cages, and told them they could go. They walked into free air like men in a dream, and were set upon highways that would take them to outposts of the halted allied armies. Empty-handed, without greatcoats to protect them from the bitter air, they have tramped the roads day after day. Many of them have fallen by the roadside. Many others have only just managed to reach the allied lines." So the story goes on. Many details of it are such as cannot be published, and it could be duplicated many times over.

The allied authorities are, of course, very far from being apathetic in the matter. Behind the restrained language of the protest recently dispatched by the British Government, there is, it cannot be doubted, a determined purpose to see that an end is put to these abominations. But the allied governments and military authorities need to be supported in their purpose by public opinion so insistent and overwhelming as to penetrate even the moral idiocy of the present German attitude. The Allies owe it to themselves, moreover, and this is, perhaps, the most urgent call of all, to use the whole incident, as it may be used, to secure a final appraisement of the German character. It is whilst this army of desolate men is tramping to her frontiers that Germany appeals for more lenient treatment from the Allies; that German women seek to trade upon the sympathies of American women and Frenchwomen, and that German statesmen of the "old régime" plead the fear of Bolshevism and hint at the desirability of making common cause against the rising tide, which, in times past, they were wont to divert to their own ends.

This final outrage of Germany dots the "i's" and crosses the "t's" of the world's understanding of Germanism, and it ought to render the world finally determined that there shall be an end to it. In this great issue, the world, the only world that matters, has ranged itself on the side of Principle, and Principle is not mocked. It knows nothing of compromise or condonation. It makes a full end of everything unlike itself. He who knew more about Principle than any other man has left this record: "Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be

broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." Germanism fell on Principle in 1914, and was broken, and now, in 1918, Principle is falling on Germanism, and will grind it to powder.

### Mr. McAdoo and the Railroads

IT is at once interesting and significant that, in the discussion of William G. McAdoo's intended retirement from public life, far more attention should be given to the effect which his withdrawal may have upon the administration of railroads, of which he is director-general, than upon the conduct of the United States Treasury Department, of which he is Secretary. The office of Secretary of the Treasury, first filled by Alexander Hamilton, and one of the most important in the government, is as old as the republic itself; the office of Director-General of Railroads is, so to speak, a creation of yesterday. The fact is, however, explained in the settled policies of treasury direction and in the unsettled future of railway administration. Simultaneous with the announcement by Mr. McAdoo of his desire to turn the present publicly controlled railways over to another, comes a seemingly well-organized and well-developed demand that these common carriers shall be restored to their shareholders.

It has been reported that the President and Mr. McAdoo were not in agreement as to the wisdom of continued government control. While nothing definite has been revealed in this connection, it is taken as a reasonable hypothesis that both the President and the Director-General have been undecided with regard to the best method of dealing with the transportation problem permanently. There is good reason for believing that the public ownership question did not enter into the causes which led to Mr. McAdoo's resignation. So far as may be seen, there is no more foundation for belief that President Wilson has been dissatisfied with Mr. McAdoo's views on the future transportation policy of the government than with his views on its financial policy.

Many are hoping to find, in the person who shall be selected to succeed to the Director-Generalship, an indication of the President's attitude toward permanent government ownership. In this connection, it is probably worth noting that the person most prominently mentioned as a possible successor to the retiring Secretary and Director-General is one who is supposed to share Mr. McAdoo's views in practically every particular. As to what these views may be, Mr. McAdoo's own words, uttered during the course of an inspection trip to the South, several days after his resignation had been acted upon, would seem to deserve attention and weight. "I have wanted for some time," he is quoted as saying, "to get all possible practical experience before making up my mind on the best thing to be done. When I have determined upon what I deem the most practical solution of the problem, I may have something to say."

There does not, at the present time, appear to be any great amount of encouragement either for those who would have the government commit itself to public ownership or for those who would have it commit itself to private ownership. Involved in the question of determining the future of the railroads is the question of determining the future of the express lines, of the wire and wireless telegraph systems, and of the telephone system. The recommendations of the President, of Mr. McAdoo, and of Mr. Burleson, the Postmaster-General, will go far toward influencing national policies, but, in the last analysis, the decision must rest with Congress, and it is not to be overlooked that the next Congress will not be controlled by the Administration.

### Greece and the War

"GREECE, the real Greece, has always been solidly with the Entente." In these words Mr. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, summed up, in London, the other day, to a representative of this paper, what those who are familiar with the situation have always recognized. The attitude of Greece toward the Allies and the part she has played in the war have, however, been so unjustly overclouded by the German intrigue in her midst, which resulted in the enforced abdication of King Constantine, in 1917, that even yet the part which Greece has played in the struggle, just concluded, is not fully appreciated.

Any review of the matter, however, shows beyond doubt that Greece, from the first, was heart-and-soul attached to the allied cause. Mr. Venizelos represents Greece, and there can be no doubt at all about Mr. Venizelos' attitude. When the war first broke out, as he explained in London the other day, with the concurrence of the Greek Parliament he placed the Greek Army and Navy at the disposal of the Allies. At that time, the Allies were not able to make use of his offer, but later, on, in 1914, when Turkey had come into the war, and an attack on the Dardanelles seemed to be an essential military policy, Greece was approached by the Allies with a view to securing her active assistance. With the true instinct of a statesman, Mr. Venizelos saw clearly that here indeed was Greece's opportunity. It was not that he desired to drive a bargain with the Allies, but the Allies, at that time, more disposed, perhaps, than afterwards, to arrange what should happen after the war, offered Greece large territorial additions in the "Greek lands" of Asia Minor in return for her help. Mr. Venizelos accepted the offer, but found himself balked by the German-influenced King Constantine. Very little was known at the time of these negotiations, but early in 1915, the Greek Premier, with that freedom from restraint which he has always shown, outraged traditional diplomacy by publishing in the Athens press a full statement on the whole subject, showing what his policy was, and how he had been balked in its prosecution.

He resigned his office as Premier and, on an appeal being made to the country, the country, at the general election which followed, supported his policy overwhelmingly. He was returned to power with a huge majority. There was no mistake about the issue. It was quite plain and clear-cut. It was intervention at the earliest possible moment, on the allied terms, or a continued state of

neutrality. The Greeks decided for intervention. Neither was there any possible question as to what should have been the attitude of King Constantine as the result of such a decision. The constitution of Greece provided for the will of the people being supreme, and Constantine, as a constitutional sovereign, should have bowed to the will of the people. For the moment the situation remained indeterminate. There was at that time no immediate opening for the intervention of Greece, and so the two parties continued in a state of armed truce. Then, in the September of 1915, there came the intervention of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers, involving as it did the intervention of Greece on behalf of Serbia, if she was going to be true to her commitments. Once more Mr. Venizelos demanded intervention, and once more King Constantine refused, forced Mr. Venizelos to resign, and compelled another appeal to the country. This time Mr. Venizelos and his supporters held aloof from the struggle, and in the Parliament which was subsequently convened at Athens all the world could see a body controlled by the court clique and in no way representative of Greece.

All this time the country was in an uproar, and toward the end of 1916 a widespread revolt resulted in the election of a provisional government at Salonika, with Mr. Venizelos at its head. This provisional government at once ranged itself on the side of the Allies; sympathizers with the allied cause flocked from all parts of Greece, indeed from all parts of the world, to Salonika, to offer their services in the new Greek Army, and Greece's intervention in the war definitely began. From that time the Greek Army on the Salonika front steadily grew in power and effectiveness. And in June, 1917, when King Constantine was finally obliged to abdicate, and Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens as Premier, the whole of Greece threw itself with tremendous earnestness into the struggle.

With all the allied countries making stupendous efforts to win the war against Germany, little was heard of what Greece was doing, but the information which is now becoming available and gaining a hearing shows clearly how large a part the Greek forces played in that collapse of Bulgaria which was the beginning of the end of the Central German Alliance. As a recent dispatch pointed out, the attack on the Macedonian front could not have been undertaken without Greek cooperation, as the Greeks constituted fifty per cent of the whole allied forces, thus giving them the numerical superiority which made the offensive possible. Greece has, indeed, fully redeemed her early shortcomings, always more apparent than real. "British and French generals," Mr. Venizelos said in London the other day, "have testified to the valor of our soldiers, and a solid bond of friendship and mutual respect has sprung up between the Greeks and the English troops, with whom they have fought side by side." Such a respect and such a bond of union are as welcome as they are undoubtedly deserved.

### Edwin Booth

THE leading actors' club of America, known as The Players, has recently erected in Gramercy Park, New York, within view of its quarters, a memorial statue of its founder, Edwin Booth, the famous Shakespearean tragedian. The event, naturally, arouses many recollections, some sad, but for the most part pleasant, and invariably kindly, among those who took an interest in the best of the American stage had to offer a generation ago, and the American stage at that time, and for years previous to that time, presented some of the best the world had to offer in histrionic talent.

The dramatic "stars" of all the nations, induced by extraordinary pecuniary compensation, at one time or another sought, or consented to accept, American engagements. Not only was the New World able to pay the price, but its audiences, eager for entertainment of the highest character, were responsive in a remarkable degree to every telling achievement of the performers. Few events in the history of the English drama parallel, in illustration of partisanship for actors, the extraordinary Forrest-Macready riot on Astor Place, an affair in which even newsboys, shoeblocks, and cabmen familiar with their Shakespeare and enamored of one or another of his interpreters, took equal part with journalists, actors, artists, and citizens in all walks of life. The time was, in America, when occupants of the top gallery of a large city theater, East or West, felt competent to prompt a player who might miss his cue, or pause, or hesitate, or stumble in the lines of any Shakespearean character.

Among those who had educated the people up to a creditable understanding of the literary genius of the ages was Junius Brutus Booth, an English player of promise who, while still a young man, and after doing some creditable work at home, elected to cast his fortune in the United States. His first appearance on the western side of the Atlantic was made at Richmond, Virginia, on July 13, 1821, as Richard III. His career in the country, extending over a period of thirty years, was one long triumph. The great value of his contribution to the dramatic taste of the nation cannot be computed. Suffice it to say that he opened the way for appreciation and success to the procession of distinguished Shakespearean actors who followed him; to Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Barrett, McCullough, and the rest of the brilliant group, which included his son Edwin. He had other children and other sons, and some of them, besides Edwin, gained distinction on the stage. Of the latter, Junius Brutus Jr. and John Wilkes were the most widely known.

Edwin, like some of his brothers, traveled, in his boyhood, with his father, and at an early age evinced a deep interest in the dramatic profession. His first appearance on the stage was made in the Boston Museum, on Sept. 10, 1849, as Tressel, in "Richard III," and his first appearance before a New York audience was in the National Theater, on Chatham Street, on Sept. 27, 1850, as Wilford, in "The Iron Chest." From this time on his rise was steady and rapid, and it was not long before he was pronounced a worthy successor of his father. He became the generally acknowledged premier Shakespearean

actor of America, was everywhere sought, and was everywhere greeted with thronged houses.

No person before the public in his time commanded a greater measure of popular respect and affection. The depth of this regard found highest expression in two of the most-trying periods of his career: first when the act of a brother grieved the nation and shocked the world; and second when his entire fortune was sunk in a disastrous theater enterprise. In the first instance the people of the country, upon his temporary retirement from the stage, hastened to assure him of their sympathy and continued confidence and esteem; in the second, they so increased his remuneration that his losses were soon recouped.

Edwin Booth to the last held first place, among actors, in the regard of his countrymen. Their judgment had been fully confirmed by critics and audiences in other lands. But he was looked upon in the United States as something more than a player, although he was himself content to be esteemed as an actor and nothing more. He was admired for the fine qualities of his private character; he was pointed to as a splendid type of manhood and as a good citizen.

### Notes and Comments

WHEN peace is established and the disordered world restored to order, it is by no means impossible that the red flag will be counted among the things that have not survived the upheaval. Just now it is too much in evidence, waving wherever, in the words of Milton, "Night and Chaos hold anarchy and by confusion stand."

IT SEEMS odd that the first play about Abraham Lincoln to be written and produced should be done in England, an unusual play also in that it has no love story. Perhaps that is the reason. Probably enough, a playwright has now and then thought of writing about Lincoln, and regrettably discarded the idea because he could see no way to provide that great and simple man with a sufficiently dramatic love story. And now it happens that an Englishman is the first to solve the problem by courageously writing a drama without any such story at all.

FOR vivid portrayal of war, the brief statements as to why this soldier or that has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross are often more effective than a brilliant description of battle. The reader can grasp, and believe, the single episode of individual bravery, with a distinctness of impression that is lost when he tries to follow the phantasmagoria of an entire battlefield.

THE sword of a Japanese field marshal which Prince Yorihito, of Higashi-Fushimi, presented the King of England the other day, was one of those wonderful weapons for which Japan is noted all over the world. Sword making in Japan is still regarded as almost a religious art, and the old pride of craftsmanship is not by any means a chose passée, as in the western world. An interesting thing about the sword is that it has been made to resemble closely the Setto, the sword which the Emperor of Japan gives to the commander-in-chief of an expeditionary force, and which carries with it the power to punish offenses in the Emperor's name.

THE glow of the little chestnut stoves is once more seen in the streets of Paris, and down the old faubourgs and round street corners come delicious whiffs of roast chestnut, which almost reconcile the hurrying passer-by to the coming winter. Chestnuts, with bursting skins and piping hot, are not to be had from their canny sellers as cheaply as before the war, or even two years ago. It's bad times for everybody, the vendors explain, and the coal is terribly expensive. So now you pay four sous for what was five centimes five years ago. If coal is expensive, chestnuts this year were wonderfully abundant, so that the marchands de marrons are really doing a very good trade. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and, since Parisians cannot buy madeleines and petits pains, they buy hot chestnuts instead.

MENTION of San Diego, California, in connection with some after-the-war activities, will serve to recall to many the fact that nothing like the best possible has thus far been realized with regard to the Panama Canal by Pacific coast cities. The war came along too soon to permit business on the great waterway to get a good start, and, worse than that, the war gathered to its use, for employment in other parts of the globe, shipping that might have been far more usefully employed in developing the peaceful commerce of the world. But the Panama Canal is still ready for business.

THE site of the historic Hog Island shipyard, in Philadelphia, said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world, is to pass into the possession of the United States Government at the price originally paid for it, \$1,706,000. Just what the United States will do with the yard is not known, but it has invested \$60,000,000 in the plant which it contains, and this would seem to be worth protecting. Yet, considering the nature of the plant, one would be at a loss to answer, offhand, if asked why. And this leads to the still more comprehensive inquiry: What is the government going to do with all of its other war shipyards, army cantonments, naval stations, quartermasters' storehouses, and so on?

FORMER United States Senator Charles D. of Akron, and fourteen other prominent Republicans of Ohio, are said to be sponsors for the movement started in that State with the view of making General Pershing the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1920. Some may think this a trifle early, but Ohio is State in which the naming of men for the presidency is never thought premature. General Pershing has not been heard from on the subject of late. It is a fact, of interest again just now, however, that in August, 1917, he declared publicly that his whole training had been that of a soldier, and that he had absolutely no other ambition.